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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

From the South—Important Budget of Rebel News.

THE FALL OF FORT FISHER IN RICHMOND.

FROM WASHINGTON—GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

From Springfield—The Horse Railroad and Union Stock Yard Bills.

MATTERS IN CONGRESS—HOUSE DEBATE AND ACTION ON THE CURRENCY.

FROM FORT FISHER—ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT—FURTHER SUCCESSES.

The Canada Raiders—The Rebel Pirate Burleigh to be Given Up.

SAVANNAH UNDER THE SHERMAN RULE.

The Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin Legislatures.

FOREIGN NEWS—AN ENCOURAGING LOOK AHEAD.

Our New York Midnight Dispatch—Interesting News Summary.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspirators—The Testimony for the Government—Evidence of Shanks, the Texan Captain.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 20.

The Military Commission assembled this morning at the Court House, pursuant to adjournment. After the approval of the record of yesterday, an order was read from General Hooker to the effect that as the trial had been delayed the previous day by the absence of Colonel Spooner, that officer must report forthwith, with the cause of and authority for his non-attendance.

A spirited discussion followed on the propriety of excluding newspaper reporters from the court and suppressing the publication of the intelligence. Judge Bradhead, of St. Louis, and Mr. Hervey, of Chicago, on the part of the accused, argued that the publication of the testimony in the papers would enable any witness to see what another swore to, and govern his evidence accordingly. The Judge Advocate and his associate, Colonel Jackson, held that if witnesses desired to communicate with each other they could do so without consulting the newspapers. [illegible]

After a long deliberation the Court supported the Judge Advocate, and decided to allow the reporters to remain so long as they did not issue garbled or untruthful reports.

Mr. Hervey then moved that the Court issue an order that witnesses do not read the evidence in the newspapers nor communicate with each other regarding the evidence. [illegible]

The Court, on retiring, decided that the order should be executed so far as Major Burnett considered it consistent with the interests of the Government.

The first witness, John T. Shanks, was then sworn. He testified that he was a Captain in the Confederate service, having enlisted in Texas in 1861. Previous to his enlistment he was a merchant in Nacogdoches, Texas; that he had been on the staff of Gen. Price, and then commanded a company in Morgan's brigade, in which capacity he was captured in Ohio in 1863. On his capture he was taken to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and then to Camp Douglas, where he took the oath of allegiance in last December. [illegible]

Judge Morris advised him to cut the buttons off his coat, as they might lead to his detection. He was advised to go to Kentucky, though Morris told him he would probably have to return, as there would soon be an uprising in the city.

They furnished him with the name of S. T. Taylor, Fourth street, Cincinnati, as a man who would help him to get out of the Federal lines.

The witness testified that he had an interview with Grenfell at the Richmond House, in Chicago, on the 5th of November. Grenfell was Acting Adjutant General on Morgan's staff, at Murfreesboro, and afterwards Inspector General of Cavalry under Price. On the evening at the Richmond House, witness told him he had escaped from Camp Douglas. He was then introduced to a man named J. B. Fielding, and the three discussed plans to release the prisoners at the Camp. [illegible]

The witness recognized the prisoner Daniels as a Confederate soldier of Morgan's brigade, who had been captured with him.

Shanks stated that at Camp Douglas he was employed in the Post Surgeon's Department and enjoyed several little privileges over the others [illegible] still a prisoner, but temporarily released on parole of honor.

During the examination several objections were made by the counsel for the defense, but all were overruled by the court.

Mr. Asay's remarks were so insulting to the witness that the Judge Advocate had to reprove him. A stinging rebuke was given to Judge Bartley for expressions smacking strongly of disloyalty. The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Congressional and General—The Blair Mission to Richmond—The Publication of Incomes.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

The statement forwarded in these dispatches last night, concerning the revival of the Blair peace negotiations, was entirely correct. I am authorized by Hon. Montgomery Blair, to say that his father, Francis P. Blair, Sr., left Washington in a boat this morning, furnished by the Navy Department, to proceed directly to Richmond, and renew his informal negotiations with Jeff. Davis in person.

The rumor about the capture of Wilmington is at least premature, if not at least wholly unfounded. At this writing the Navy Department have no dispatches warranting the statement.

Wm. M. Patterson, a rebel chaplain, has been sentenced to be confined in the Missouri State Penitentiary during the war, for the violation of the laws of war.

By order of the Secretary of War, when an enlisted man arrives at a draft rendezvous, any money he may have with him exceeding $30.00 will be taken and placed in the hands of the Paymaster at the rendezvous, who shall enter the amount in a check book, to be given to the soldier at the time the money is taken. Moneys thus taken to be deposited in a public Depositary of the United States or National Bank. After arriving at his regiment, the soldier may claim the payment of the amount of his deposit from the Paymaster who pays his regiment, when the first regular payments are being made him. The object of this order is to prevent bounty jumping.

The following National Banks have been authorized to commence operations: First National Bank, Covington, Ky., capital $200,000; National Exchange Bank, Covington, Ky., capital $[illegible]; Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., capital $[illegible]; Manufacturers' Bank, Chicago, capital $[illegible]; Second National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., capital $[illegible]; People's Bank, Pittsburg, capital $[illegible]; Evansville National Bank, Evansville, Ind., capital $[illegible]; National Bank of Commerce, New York City, capital $10,000,000.

Permits were to-day granted to parties interested in Government lumber contracts to go to Georgia to cut cypress and yellow pine lumber. The country in the vicinity of Savannah abounds in this description of wood, which since the war has been banished from the Northern markets.

Another letter says that more cotton can be had [illegible] it thinks the negroes will certainly be put into the army.

In consequence of the report that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had forbidden the further publication of returns of incomes, Congress [illegible]

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 20.—The *Post's* Washington special says: "Mr. Blair left Washington for Richmond to-day, taking the steamer for City Point. It is believed that he is to have an interview with prominent members of the rebel Congress."

A party of rebels appeared on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Harper's Ferry, last night.

A special to the *Commercial* says: "Several rebel Congressmen having expressed a desire to confer with some authorized officers of the United States on peace, Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond, at this time, is more important than before."

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.—The *Evening Star* says: Mr. F. P. Blair left the city to-day, with the purpose, it is believed, of paying another visit to Richmond. He left on the United States steamer Don, on which vessel he made his last trip. The Don had been lying at the Navy Yard wharf, under special orders during the morning. At 11 o'clock, Mr. Blair arrived at the Yard in a carriage, and quickly went on board the Don, whose lines were immediately drawn in, and she left at 11:15. Mr. Blair was accompanied only by his servant, we believe.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Important Extracts from the Rebel Press—What they say of Fort Fisher and the Situation—Jeff. Davis on a Peace Convention of the States.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

From full Richmond files of the 18th, we extract the following: "The *Sentinel* says at the hour of writing of this there is not a line of war news from any quarter. On both sides of the James the armies of Generals Lee and Grant remain inactive, and will probably continue in their present state of repose for many weeks to come.

"The particulars of the capture of Fort Fisher have not been received at the War Department, nor is there any information of further attempts against Wilmington since the capture of the Fort."

"The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* asserts on the authority of a gentleman who saw Gen. J. E. Johnston in Columbia, that Gen. Johnston has been reinstated to the command of the West, with his headquarters at Montgomery, Ala.

"We hear complaints from all quarters of the depredations and outrages of deserters and skulkers of our army. A few days ago twelve armed deserters crossed the Rappahannock, and passed through Stafford and Prince William counties, on their way to Alexandria. Others remain in these counties living by theft. A regiment of cavalry sent through these two counties named could procure absentees and conscripts enough to make two or three full companies, and at the same time relieve the citizens of an intolerable nuisance.

"It is said that Foote has been released by order of the Confederate authorities.

"Cobb of Alabama, and Wright of Georgia, have lead off; Foote attempted to follow. Who is the next? The whole thing is as easy as rolling off a slippery log. First denounce the Confederate authorities, and whine about peace, and then desert to the enemy."

On Tuesday last, Mr. Miles of South Carolina, offered the following resolution in the rebel House of Representatives, which was adopted: and

Resolved, That a joint committee of members of the House and members of the Senate, be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Confederate States, assuring them of the unalterable determination of Congress to continue, with all its energy, the struggle for independence in which we are engaged, and assuring them of the final triumph, which, in our solemn judgment, must crown our efforts if we stand firm and united together, and wield our resources with strength and wisdom.

The *Enquirer* says: "It is reported that Mr. Seddon will resign the Secretaryship of the War Department in a few days, and that Major General John C. Breckinridge will be appointed to the vacancy. The delicate condition of Mr. Seddon's health is, doubtless, the cause of his retiring from the position."

The *Dispatch* contradicts this story, and says: "Breckinridge is in town on business connected with his command." Hon. Simpson H. Morgan, one of the Representatives from Texas in the rebel Congress, is dead.

The *Examiner* says the Yankee force which appeared in the vicinity of Grahamsville, S. C., last week, is reported to have gone back toward Savannah. We learn that the Secretary of War has directed the Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg to release Mr. Foote from custody. It is uncertain whether he will now proceed to Washington or return to Richmond." The *Examiner* also contains a savage article against Jeff. Davis, relative to the cordial reception of Mr. Blair. [illegible]

The *Examiner* concludes its article as follows: "The true object of this Blair's visit was, beyond question, to fail in a pretended overture for peace and union. [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of January 18th, contains the following: "During all yesterday we were without additional particulars of the capture of Fort Fisher, beyond a correction in the time of the assault, the position of the land force carried by the enemy at one o'clock Monday morning, instead of ten o'clock Sunday night. The fleet co-operated with the land force. [illegible]

"It is reported that Secretary Seddon will resign the Secretaryship of the War Department in a few days, and it is stated that Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge will be appointed to the vacancy.

"The delicate condition of Mr. Seddon's health is doubtless the cause of his design to retire from the position. The *Sentinel* and *Dispatch* have articles similar to the above.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From Fort Fisher—Later Reports—Admiral Porter's Dispatch to Secretary Welles.

BALTIMORE, Friday, January 20.—Reports by the Fortress Monroe boat say that an arrival from off Wilmington last evening, brings the intelligence that the rebels had blown up Fort Caswell, and Wilmington was said to have been evacuated by them.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
FLAGSHIP MALVERN, OFF FORT FISHER,
January 16.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

SIR—I wrote you yesterday. We have all the forts. The army have captured 1,800 men and a large number of officers, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb.

The gunboats are now in the river, and Wilmington is sealed against blockade runners.

The rebels have destroyed the works on Smith's Island, and if they do not destroy Fort Caswell it is of no use to them. We will get that after a little while.

You must not expect too much of us at one time. These works are tremendous. I was in Fort Malakoff a few days after its surrender to the French and English. The combined armies of those two nations were many months capturing that stronghold and it will not compare either in size or strength to Fort Fisher. The fort contained 75 guns and many of them were heavy ones.

I have not yet learned what our casualties are in killed and wounded, but I think 200 will cover them all. We had a bad explosion in the fort this morning, which killed and wounded a number of our men—about 100. Some of our seamen were blown up, and Acting Assistant Paymaster R. H. Gillett, of the Gettysburg, was killed.

I will send a detailed report as soon as I can get off the wounded and arrange matters generally.

The world never saw such fighting as our soldiers did.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

HOUSE.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Military Committee, reported back the Senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Brevet Maj. Gen. Terry and the officers and men under his command, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution that the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Maj. Gen. Thomas and the officers and men under his command for the skill and dauntless courage by which the rebel army was signally defeated and driven from Tennessee.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, including one for a Minister Extraordinary to the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. RICE, of Mass., from the Committee of Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Rear Admiral Porter, and the officers, seamen and marines under his command in the recent attack on Fort Fisher, which were unanimously passed.

The House passed the bill, as amended by the Senate, authorizing the advance of officers of the navy and marine corps, for distinguished service, not exceeding thirty numbers in rank.

The House passed a bill prescribing the term for holding the United States Court for the western district of Missouri.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Mass., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill, which was passed, changing the place for holding the Circuit and District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia from Richmond to Norfolk. [illegible]

[illegible] the act of July, 1862, and according to its terms and meaning; and any person who shall falsely take the oath shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, in addition to the pains and penalties of the act of July, 1862.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of War to state what terms and with what understanding men were accepted from Ohio and other States in 1864 and received into the army for 100 days, and whether there exists any reason why credit should not be given States and Districts in proportion to time of service.

On motion of Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, a resolution passed, calling on the Secretary of War to state why commutation has not been refunded to men who were illegally drafted, and requesting the Secretary to refund the same.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union on the amendatory loan bill.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, remarked that the bill to which was somewhat blind, and he, with others, had studied to understand it. He should therefore like to have an explanation.

Mr. STEVENS replied that, by the act of June last, Congress authorized a loan of $400,000,000, of which the Secretary of the Treasury had the right to issue in 7-30s, and he had issued all excepting $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 of that amount. They were going very fast. It seemed to be a favorable loan. The Secretary of the Treasury was of the opinion that the conversion of the entire amount would be more acceptable as a loan than the present form of bonds, and he had accordingly made the request desiring to dispose of the loan on the same principle as the 7-30 notes were issued. He gave notice of an amendment that this act shall not be construed to issue legal tender notes in any form beyond what is now authorized by law.

Mr. ALLEY, of Mass., understood this bill provided for no additional loan, but merely changed the form of the one already authorized from 5.20s to 7.30s.

Mr. STEVENS, of Mass., replied that was exactly what was intended.

Mr. ALLEY asked whether any part was to be issued in legal tenders.

Mr. STEVENS replied that it was not intended it should be.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pa., inquired whether the 7.30s previously issued were not circulating as currency.

Mr. STEVENS replied they might be like promissory notes not delivered.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Ohio, inquired whether under this bill it was proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue $70,000,000 more legal tenders.

Mr. STEVENS replied the bill did not interfere with the first two hundred millions, as he had already explained.

Mr. MORRILL said the Committee on Ways and Means did not propose to repeal any authority which the Secretary of the Treasury now had. They did not propose to interfere with the law on the statute book, excepting to authorize the issue of 7-30s. There had been no legal tender notes issued under the act, and now they simply proposed to give him authority to issue 7-30's to the extent of two hundred millions—that was all.

Mr. RICE asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania to accept an amendment providing for the issue of three year notes with coupons, which may be converted into the bonds of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS said he could not accept it; but we take away the power to make them legal tender, and that is enough. The Secretary of the Treasury thought he ought to be left to the same discretion exercised by his predecessor.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., moved to strike out the clause exempting notes from taxation by State or municipal authority, and argued that while the exemption was for the benefit of capital, the labor of the country had to bear increased burden, and nothing could be so unwise.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pa., exhibited a note issued under the act which they now proposed to amend and which was made on its face a legal tender. [illegible]

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., replied that the note which his colleague had exhibited was issued under the clause which authorized one description of notes to be substituted for another. [illegible]

Mr. HOLMAN said he would not discuss the question of power, but his objection was, that the paper to be issued was to be exempted from taxation; it should be subjected to taxation the same as other property.

Mr. GRINNELL expressed his views in favor of equal taxation and the right as well as the duty of Congress to provide for the present and future necessities of the Government.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered an amendment that no legal tender notes shall be issued under the authority of this act or under the act to which this is supplemental. This amendment and that of Holman's were severally disagreed to.

Mr. FRANK, of N. Y., offered one which was rejected: That the Treasury notes hereby authorized may be used by the masses as circulating notes in the same manner as other United States currency.

Mr. BROWN, of Wis., offered a proviso that such treasury notes shall not bear interest. The great blunder, he said, was in issuing two classes of notes, one legal tender, the other bearing interest. [illegible]

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., presumed the gentleman desired to make the notes legal tenders. If the gentleman thought any one would take the loan without interest, of course that would be an offer to the Government. The only doubt was whether the people would take the loan without interest.

Mr. Brown's amendment was rejected.

Mr. PRICE, of Ia., offered an amendment providing that the notes shall be issued for one and three years with coupons, and convertible into bonds of the United States. [illegible]

Mr. KASSON said the power conferred by Congress under the act to which the pending bill was a supplement, had been in force for some months, and by it the power over the inflation of currency had been reduced more than 50 per cent. [illegible]

Mr. PRICE said that the National Banks were increasing the volume of the currency.

Mr. KASSON replied that there had at first increased their currency, but now a large portion of the State issues were merely being converted into Government notes. Mr. Price's amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALLEY said the curse of the civil war is the increase in the volume of currency, and next is the want of confidence in the Government. [illegible]

Mr. DAVIS endeavored to obtain intelligence concerning the effect of this bill, being absolutely at sea.

Mr. KERNAN said the effect of passing this bill would be to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $70,000,000 of legal tender. In other words, there is now that amount unissued under the second section of the act, in addition to that by the law. He is authorized to issue one hundred and thirty millions in ten dollar notes which are not legal tender. In other words, the Secretary had power to issue $190,000,000 in notes, which, by law, he may issue in bonds.

Mr. SCOFIELD asked what was the use of any more legal tender; why not stop somewhere?

Mr. KASSON knew of no other reason than some disaster, the money market could not otherwise be supplied.

Mr. SCOFIELD asked when in such a case were the capitalists who would not supply the money?

Mr. KASSON could not inform the gentleman where to find such a capitalist, but he presumed such a man would not lend money to the Government without compensation.

Mr. MORRILL said the Committee on Ways and Means did not think it wise to give to the Secretary of the Treasury power to issue legal tender notes in any form.

Mr. GARFIELD said, on the 12th of this month $180,000,000 of the compound interest notes similar to that shown by the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been issued.

Mr. STEVENS said once for all these 7-30 compound notes were issued under the second section of the act of June last, in place of legal tenders, which were cancelled.

Mr. DAVIS, of Md., offered an amendment, as follows:

Provided, That no notes issued under this law shall be a legal tender, and no notes shall be issued of a less denomination than $[illegible].

This was agreed to by a vote of 64 yeas against [illegible].

The Committee rose, when the question was stated on concurring in Mr. Davis' amendment, and it was disagreed to by a vote of [illegible] yeas against [illegible] nays.

Mr. DAVIS said he was not in favor of putting out any more circulating medium, either here or in Europe.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Penn., moved to reconsider the vote, and lay the matter on the table.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 65, nays 61.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House struck out the following from the bill, viz:

And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue bonds of the description issued under the authority of the act of June 22d, 1860, in pursuance of the notice for proposals for a loan dated Sept. 8th, 1860, to subscribers to that loan for the one per centum deposited under said notice and not repaid, provided that the bonds so issued shall not bear more than five per cent interest, and, provided further that the fractional amount may be repaid in lawful money of the United States. Mr. Stevens offered another amendment which was agreed to, restricting the issue of legal tenders. The bill was then passed in the following form:

Be it enacted, etc., That in lieu of any bonds authorized to be issued by the first section of the act entitled "an act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved June 30th, 1864, that may remain unsold at the date of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue, under the authority of said act, Treasury notes of the description and character authorized by the second section of said act.

Provided, That the whole amount of bonds authorized as aforesaid, and Treasury notes issued and to be issued in lieu thereof, shall not exceed the sum of $400,000,000, and such Treasury notes may be disposed of for lawful money, or for any other Treasury notes or certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, issued under any previous act of Congress, and such notes shall be exempt from tax by or under State or municipal authority.

SEC. 2. Any bonds known as 5-20s, issued under the act of February 25, 1862, remaining unsold to the amount not exceeding $400,000,000, may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, or if he shall find it expedient, in Europe, at any time, and on such terms, as he may deem advisable:

Provided, That the act shall not be so construed as to give any authority for the issue of any legal tender notes in any form, beyond the balance unissued of the amount authorized by the 2d section of the act to which this is an amendment.

The House took up and passed the Post Office appropriation bill, and adjourned till Monday.

From Savannah.

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 20.—Arrivals by the Fulton from Savannah report that the best of order prevails in the city. [illegible] Just before leaving Atlanta [illegible] the soldiers were paid off, and they spent their money freely at the first opportunity. One firm disposed of a stock valued at $150,000, for $417,000. It is said there is not so much suffering in Savannah as reported, for the reason that when Hardee evacuated the city, and before Sherman took possession, they entered the stores and supplied themselves with good stocks.

The wealthy citizens, however, did not join in this raid, and as a consequence may now be suffering. It is for these, then, that the subscriptions at the North are being taken, and the movement is very unpopular among the soldiers, who consider it as giving aid and comfort to the real enemies of the country.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Special Midnight Dispatch—From Fort Fisher—Groans from the Rebel Capital—Washington and New York Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 20—Midnight.

From Fort Fisher.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch of the 19th says the steamer Blackstone, Capt. Berry, arrived there that morning from off Fort Fisher, bringing 216 officers and privates wounded in the late assault. The latest news from Fort Fisher is that shortly after the surrender of the Fort the rebels blew up Fort Caswell and other minor works defending the entrance to Cape Fear River. At the time of sailing, the smaller gunboats had entered the river and were actively engaged searching for torpedos preparatory to an advance against Wilmington. Shortly after the capture of Fort Fisher a diagram containing a plan of the whole system of torpedo arrangements in Cape Fear River was discovered and our naval officers were making search for the key to the diagram, by which means the infernal designs of the enemy would be completely frustrated.

Groans from Dixie.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th says: "The enemy is prosecuting his enterprise throughout the winter. He allows our armies no rest day or night, and yet not one single step has been taken by our legislature for any object, whatever, that can have the remotest bearing upon our defense against the vengeance of our implacable enemies. The people have become more depressed than ever before, because they had been flattered by hopes of peace by persons who well know that there could be no peace short of submission and enslavement." The article throughout is very bitter towards the rebel Congress for inaugurating the peace movement.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says: "Hopes of seeing Gen. Lee as Commander-in-Chief are in danger of being frustrated. It is now said that the Executive never contemplated anything of the kind.

"A certain class talks of abandoning the Confederacy to France or England. The people who are willing to give themselves away to anybody are not worth having, especially when the price of the gift is sure to be war with a power more formidable than France, and nearly as formidable as England on the sea."

The Richmond *Examiner* makes a very severe attack on Davis and the rebel Congress. It says their resources are gambled away by weak and presumptuous officials. It says there is no prospect of change in executive policy. Defects of mind and character which have poisoned the past will continue to operate in future events. Neither compromise by the North or submission by the South is possible. In one way or the other the war must be waged. It is certain that we will enter upon the coming campaign with faded hopes, diminished energy, and forebodings of continuation to this series of disasters which has been uninterrupted since the removal of the only General who has commanded with profit the army of Central South.

From Washington.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the friends of General John Cochrane are pressing his claims for the French mission.

Many of the Potomac specials contain no news.

The *Times'* Washington special says a large delegation of the paper manufacturers were before the Ways and Means Committee for the purpose of urging them not to repeal the duty on paper. They gave facts and statistics showing that it would be very injurious to their interests to repeal the tax. (Of course.)

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.—The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a call from the House for the facts relative to the bursting of Parrott guns at Fort Fisher, says that the number destroyed was five, and that forty-five persons were killed and wounded. The cause of their bursting, it is declared, cannot be determined for want of further data. None of these guns were entirely of wrought iron. They were of cast iron, strengthened at the breech by wrought iron bands.

The Secretary of the Treasury in response to inquiry by what law goods and merchandise pass into Canada and thence back into the United States, explains that goods in bond procedure to United States by virtue of treaty regulations are permitted to pass through Canada in American vessels by way of the St. Lawrence and Canadian canals; yet these several acts do not provide for the transit of merchandise through Canada by other routes than those designated by the reciprocity treaty. Merchandise passing from one part of the U. S. to another, though transit may in part be through foreign territory, has not been regarded as exported within the meaning of the law, the destination being to a port in the United States, said merchandise not being mingled within foreign jurisdiction. To insure the protection of the revenue department, he requires merchandise passing in transit from one part of the United States to another, over Canadian railways, to be conveyed in locked cars, and to be accompanied by an officer of our customs through its entire transportation.

From New York.

The leader of a gang of counterfeiters near this city, has been arrested, and the gang broken up.

Eighty cases of cavalry boots, which it was proposed to ship to the rebels by way of Matamoras, have been seized by the customs authorities. A firm in this city shipped $5,000 worth of cotton carding implements for the same destination. The customs authorities have taken hold of the matter.

The *World* editorially thinks the Richmond papers show that the South is in possession of apprehension and despair, and would willingly give up the contest if there was any hope of magnanimous treatment at the hands of our Government. It hopes the Administration will embrace this opportunity for securing peace.

In the billiard match, Kavanagh was the winner by 94 in a score of 1,500.

Union Stock Yards.

Editors of the Tribune:

The "Friend to the Stock Raiser" makes a doleful sound in your issue of this morning. I would allow it to pass unnoticed, if the "friend" had confined himself to facts and fair arguments to satisfy the public that the proposed concentration of Live Stock in a single cluster of yards at Chicago will, or can, possibly, work any harm to stock raisers or dealers. We are indeed sorry to find any one resorting to personal allusions against high minded and honorable men to sustain a weak argument, to prejudice legislators against a great public measure. Cannot such men be honest and deal fairly with the public, as well as men of less degree? Because they are interested in this enterprise to benefit the farming interest of the Northwest, is it any good reason why it should fail? Such men are always foremost in all great improvements, and why should this case be an exception? If the concentration of buyers and sellers has been, or is to be an injury, to the growth of the West, why not dispense with the "Chicago Board of Trade," and let the farmers and parties who ship grain to Chicago, each take a sample bag under his arm, and go about the city for customers? Then, why not each merchant store all the grain he may purchase, and dispense with expensive elevators altogether? I answer, because the diffusion of business over so much territory as is contained in the city of Chicago, would destroy the home market, and capitalists would not come here to invest their money in produce, if they were obliged to go to every store in the city to examine samples and price the articles, before buying. The combined concentration of business and facilities always brings with it corresponding benefits, as has been fully exemplified by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, of your city.

Now then, the proposed stock market to be established under the authority of the State, if the bill passes, will bring with it precisely the same results to the Live Stock business of this country that the "Corn Exchange" or "Board of Trade" has created in the produce and provision interest of our State. One word on the question of monopoly. Your correspondent argues that if all stock be sent to one yard, instead of the five or six now supposed to exist, the combination of dealers will "crush out all opposition," and that night toll for feed will be charged, hogs and cattle will die on the cars, &c., &c. The very object of this new stock yard company is to bring together all of the buyers and sellers of the country; to establish fair and uniform rates for feed, and to afford such facilities for unloading stock as to be able to discharge cars without any delay, and thereby save the lives, and loss to the farmers, of scores of animals that now die under the "scatteration" system of yards, as it sometimes takes hours to deliver a train of stock, as it often happens that a few cars in the train may be consigned to each of the pens [illegible] which are located several miles apart. The parties interested in this movement are more desirous of bringing the stock to Chicago—the future great stock market of the world—than they possibly can be in the profits of feeding and yarding animals. Therefore every one who will take the trouble to examine the matter will see that the motives actuating this body of men are not mercenary. This must be clear to every one who is not seeking to throw dust into Legislators' eyes for the very purpose of turning "an honest penny" into the coffers of individual organizations which are not controlled by the legislative arm of the State.

If any disinterested man doubts the necessity of this Union Stock Yard movement, at this time, I hope that he will visit the several yards and examine the facilities offered for a large amount of stock, as well as to note the inconvenient locations of said yards to accommodate packers and shippers east by railroad; and if he is not converted to the proposed Union Stock Yard and Market proposition, I would be glad to hear from him on the subject.

If our Representatives will thoroughly investigate this matter now before them, and give due weight to the opinions of farmers and stock dealers, before final action, I shall have no fear of the result. A FARMER.

PETROLEUM.

The New York Observer on a Great California Company.

[From the N. Y. Observer.]

The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of the California Petroleum Company in another column of this paper. Almost one-half of the reserved stock is already been taken, and those wishing to secure any portion of the balance at the present price must send in their orders early. From information which the company have obtained they believe that this oil territory is superior in wealth to the whole oil region on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. The property was purchased for the present owners after a careful and thorough investigation by parties in California. To show the evidence on which they proceeded in negotiating its purchase, the following telegrams are submitted:

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1864.

To John B. Church, San Francisco:

Proposition accepted provided that the oil is as good as Pennsylvania oil, and is located substantially as on the map sent, the distance of wells from shipping point, following water courses not to be over twenty miles; rights of way from wells and to shipping point to go with purchase, and the letter from Silliman to be verified. Answer.

S. E. MORSE, JR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 3, 1864.

To S. E. Morse, Jr.:

Purchase closed. Name party to receive title. All conditions of your telegram fulfilled. Oil first quality. Distance to shipping point from seven to twenty miles, as per map; regularly descending grade; highway whole distance.

J. B. CHURCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19, 1864. 9.25 P. M.

I fully confirm the tenor of my letter to Church respecting the Ojai estate in Santa Barbara. See a copy of which you have. B. SILLIMAN, JR.

[Extract from letter referred to.]

As a ranch, it is a splendid estate, but its value is in its almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19, 1864.

Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco:

Our purpose is to secure the oil lands positively without relinquishing the residue, and if Silliman will certify that the four leagues cover all the valuable oil territory on the property agreed to be sold to us, and Boyd approves the title to the four leagues, you can take the deed.

J. E. WILLIAMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

J. E. Williams:

James T. Boyd and Silliman have given required certificates. Sale consummated. Price paid.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

[From the N. Y. Evangelist, Jan. 12.]

The Directors of the California Petroleum Company, submit to the public the following evidence with regard to the value of their property, which covers an area of 18,000 acres, located on the Ranch of Ojai, near Buenaventura, in Santa Barbara county, California, and on which are at present at least twenty NATURAL OIL WELLS of the largest size. The report of Professor Silliman shows that this is the most valuable oil property ever put on this market, if not in the world.

In the summer of 1864, Professor Silliman examined this locality, and in a letter dated at Buenaventura, Santa Barbara county, July 2, 1864, he thus communicates the results of his observations to his friends in New York:

"The property covers an area of 18,000 (eighteen thousand) acres in one body, on which are at present at least twenty natural oil wells, some of them are of the largest size. The oil is struggling to the surface at every available point, and is running away down the rivers for miles and miles. Artesian wells will be fruitful along a double line of thirteen miles, say for at least twenty-five miles in linear extent. The ranch is an old Spanish grant of four leagues of land, lately confirmed, and of perfect title. It has as I said, about eighteen thousand acres in it of the finest land, watered by four rivers, and measuring in a right line, in all near thirteen miles. As a ranch it is a splendid estate. But its value is its almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The following extract from the report of Prof. Silliman, herewith appended, fully confirms his first impressions, and presents more complete details of the wonderful resources of this property. According to his advice, and that of other competent judges in California, arrangements were made to purchase the estate by parties in New York, in October, 1864. But before effecting this, it was deemed expedient to obtain from Professor Silliman a decided statement that the oil was, in his opinion, fully equal to that of Oil Creek, Pennsylvania; and from able counsel in San Francisco a professional opinion as to the validity of the title. Instructions were accordingly sent to close the purchase, provided the oil was pronounced by Prof. Silliman equal to the best Pennsylvania oil, and the title perfect. Prof. Silliman telegraphed confirming his letter above quoted, and the title being pronounced by counsel undoubted, the property was purchased and paid for."

New Advertisements.

THE SKATING FOR PRIZES

Announced to take place at the

OGDEN PARK

TO-DAY, IS

POSTPONED

On account of the weather, but will take place

As Soon as the Ice Will Admit,

Of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

MALLEABLE IRON WORKS.

M. GREENWOOD & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

Manufacturers of every description of Malleable and Gray Iron Castings, suitable for

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

ALSO,

Every variety of Brass Castings, Railroad Boxes, &c.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

Have removed to the southwest corner of

Randolph and Lasalle Streets.

NEW SONG AND CHORUS,

"LITTLE NELL'S LAMENT."

Price, 30 Cents.

BY HENRY FONTRILL.

PUBLISHED BY LYON & HEALY, Music Dealers, Chicago.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

ZOE IN HER CHARACTERISTIC Wild Arab Dance. MONDAY NIGHT AT McVICKER'S.

COTTON.

A gentleman of long and practical experience in Cotton-raising and Southern life would be willing to go South in charge of a plantation, or other capacity where his experience would avail. Address "CORN," Tribune office.

EVERITT'S IS THE PLACE to get superior Photographs. Only two dollars per dozen. 157 Lake street, corner Lasalle. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY NIAS, Operator.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

This popular Annual is Now Ready. In addition to the usual Calendar and Astronomical Calculations, it contains: United States Government, Ministers, &c.; Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth Congress; XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen; Laws passed at the last Session of Congress; Public Resolutions and Proclamations; Party Platforms of 1864 (Baltimore and Chicago); The Rebel Government, Congressmen, &c.; Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events; Native States of the American-born People; Election Returns for President, Governors, Congressmen, &c., in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote in 1860; State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatures meet, Time of State Elections; Territorial Capitals and Governors; Popular Vote by States for 1856, 1860 and 1864; Votes of 1860 elaborately analyzed and compared by Population, Free and Slave, with percentage, &c.

PRICE 20 CENTS. Orders (inclosing cash) should be addressed: JOHN R. WALSH, Book and News Agent, Chicago, Box 4096.

FIRST WARD.—There will be a meeting of the members of the First Ward Draft Association **THIS EVENING** At the Circuit Court Room at 7½ o'clock. All citizens of the Ward are invited to attend. E. W. JONES, Secretary.

MASONIC.—A Special Communication of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M., will be held at their Hall, this (SATURDAY) evening. Work on Third Degree. Members of the Fraternity are invited to attend.

HESPERIA LODGE No. 411, F. & A. M. A Special Communication of this Lodge will be held this (SATURDAY) evening, Jan. 21st, at 7 o'clock, at the Hall of Apollo Lodge on southeast corner Clark and Lake streets. Work on the 3d degree. By order of the W. M. E. C. HUBBARD, Secretary.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. We have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., for the transaction of the **COFFEE AND SPICE BUSINESS.** All debts due the late firm of Morris & Cloyes will be collected by the new firm, who alone are hereby authorized to collect and give receipts and settle with the creditors. MATHEW KNOWLES, CHARLES CLOYES, JOHN C. KNOWLES. Chicago, January 19, 1865.

RICHARDS' CORN SHELLER WORKS.

Successors to the Richards' Manufacturing Co.,

190 & 192 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RICHARDS' CHAMPION Corn Shellers and Cleaners,

AND GENERAL WAREHOUSE MACHINERY.

CAPACITY:

No. 0—5000 to	10,000	Bushels per day.
No. 1—2000 to	5000	" " "
No. 2—1000 to	2000	" " "
No. 3— 500 to	1000	" " "
No. 4— 300 to	600	" " "

They shell perfectly clean from the Cob without cutting or grinding the Corn, and clean, in superior condition for market.

Over 400 Machines

Are now in daily operation throughout the Northwest, and the most satisfactory evidence of their merits is being presented in the substantial form of numerous orders from all parts of the country.

NO BETTER EVIDENCE OF THEIR POPULARITY can be adduced, and we assure our patrons that with largely INCREASED FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURING, and by the employment of none but competent workmen UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE PATENTEE, we shall be enabled to continue their justly celebrated reputation as

"The Champion of the World."

We are also prepared to furnish approved Plans and Specifications, Estimates and Machinery complete, for

Elevators, Warehouses, &c.,

And from our long experience in this line, we can suggest many valuable improvements in their style of construction. New and second-hand

Portable and Stationary ENGINES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Address all orders to J. C. RICHARDS, General Superintendent, Chicago. P. O. Box 1445.

ZOE, ZOE, IN HER UNRIVALLED representation of the FRENCH SPY, AT McVICKER'S THEATRE, MONDAY NIGHT.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR IN 1865.—The locating committee of the executive board of the Illinois State Agricultural Society will meet at the rooms in Springfield, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February next, for the purpose of receiving proposals for holding the annual exhibition of the Society for 1865. The successful applicant for the fair is expected to comply substantially with the following requirements and specifications, and to execute approved bond to the executive board to secure such compliance: [illegible]

By order of the executive committee. JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Cor. Sec. Ill. St. Ag. Society.

FIFTEENTH WARD ENROLLED MEN, ATTENTION. The Fifteenth Ward Draft Association have concluded to keep the subscription books open until **Saturday Evening, Jan. 21st.** [illegible] T. T. MOUFORD, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of MORRIS & CLOYES is dissolved this day by mutual consent. E. W. MORRIS, CHARLES CLOYES. Chicago, January 19, 1865.

THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY!

Capital, $10,000,000.

TO CONSIST OF 100,000 SHARES OF THE PAR VALUE OF $100.

AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, President.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, Treasurer pro tem.
EDGAR E. HOLLY, Secretary.
Prof. JAMES T. HODGE, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

MARCUS A. FINCH, 120 Maiden Lane.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, 413 Fifth avenue.
J. B. CHURCH.
WM. H. MELLEN, Late Claflin, Mellen & Co.
AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, 44 Murray street.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER, Cummins, Alexander & Green.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 94 Maiden Lane.
WILLIAM W. STONE, Stone, Bliss, Fay & Allen.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., Editor New York Observer.
THOMAS SMULL, Thomas Smull & Sons.
ASHBEL GREEN, Cummins, Alexander & Green.
JOSEPH WALES, Wales, Wetmore & Co.
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, 128 Broadway.
HENRY B. HYDE, 92 Broadway.

Persons desiring further information may communicate with the President, AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, or Treasurer pro tem., JOHN E. WILLIAMS, or **E. C. WILDER, Agent,** Insurance Rooms 70 Lasalle street, Chicago.

ZOE IN HER INTENSELY exciting combat At McVicker's Theatre, MONDAY NIGHT.

MOORE & STEARNS, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS, No. 49 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

LIST OF COMPANIES REPRESENTED:
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.
Merchants' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
Home Insurance Company, New Haven, Conn.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
Croton Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Thames Fire Insurance Company, Norwich, Conn.
City Fire Insurance Company, New Haven, Conn.
Relief Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass.
Irving Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

SMALL POX

A gentleman who has been afflicted with that loathsome disease has discovered a compound which will entirely remove all marks or scars, having by its use brought his own face to its former smoothness, now offers it for the benefit of the afflicted. Will be sent at its original cost—$10—per city express, C. O. D. Address Box 9, Chicago, Ill.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Prevents hair from falling out.
AMBOLINE Causes hair to grow.
AMBOLINE Prevents hair turning gray.
AMBOLINE Gives hair lustre and beauty.
AMBOLINE Makes hair soft and glossy.
AMBOLINE Is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per box, containing two bottles.

WARING & CO., Proprietors, 25 Dey street, New York.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

SPOOL COTTON.

Having a surplus stock, we will sell for a few days

COATS', - - - - -	$1.40
ORR & McHAYGHT'S, - -	1.25
BROOKS', - - - - -	1.15

Other well known Brands in Proportion. Orders will be filled at above prices.

FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, Wholesale Dry Goods, 110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street.

STORAGE TO RENT. The large and commodious **BASEMENT,** 190 and 192 Washington street, Near New Board of Trade Buildings. Suitable for packing or storage. Gas and Water included. Apply at the office of RICHARDS' CORN SHELLER WORKS.

WILSON'S IMPROVED SEAMED YOKE SHIRTS. These shirts, from the peculiar [illegible] are unequalled in the market. The workmanship, in point of neatness and strength, is unsurpassed. A perfect fit is guaranteed. Please call or send for Circular. Under Garments, Collars, Shirts, &c., selling at greatly reduced prices. Wholesale and Retail. J. F. WILSON & CO., 126 Dearborn street.

DR. HIATT'S DYPTHERIA CURE!

The Only Certain Remedy for Dypthería in the World.

Warranted to cure in all cases when taken according to directions, or the money refunded.

A. H. HIATT, Proprietor, Wheaton, Ill.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, Agents, Chicago, to whom all orders may be addressed.

TUCKER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS AND FOLDING WOOD COTS. [illegible] TUCKER'S PATENT. For sale by the furniture dealers generally throughout the United States. At wholesale by HIRAM TUCKER, 117 and 119 Court street, Boston, Mass.

DRAFT! DRAFT!!

The "15th of Feb." will soon Roll Around.

THE CHICAGO Draft Insurance Co.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

$35,000 Paid in and Deposited in Bank.

The Chicago Draft Insurance Company are prepared to insure a limited number of **Enrolled Men** in each Ward of the city, and in all Townships and Congressional Districts, of other States from the Draft, and guarantee and agree to furnish a Substitute to each of their Drafted men, in whatever District they may reside.

The Company commences business with a large paid up capital, and is "backed up" by parties whose solvency is undoubted, as can be ascertained by calling at our office.

We propose to use the premiums received from the insured and as much of the capital as is required in procuring Substitutes

PREVIOUS TO THE DRAFT,

So as to be ready to immediately comply with our agreements in supplying all of our insured, who are drafted, with Substitutes as fast as we know who they are. We shall make arrangements to get the earliest returns from all Wards and Townships in which our insured reside, and in every case aim to have the

Exemption Papers Waiting for them at our office, and subject to their order.

There are about 40,000 men enrolled in this District, and there will be required about 2,500 men to fill the Quota assigned. YOU may be one of the number DRAFTED. It is not cheaper to pay a comparatively reasonable amount now and be perfectly certain of having a SUBSTITUTE ON HAND, than to take the chance of being obliged to pay from $800 to $1,200 AFTER THE DRAFT, and be troubled and annoyed in getting your substitute?

Enrolled men of Chicago and Townships of other Districts! Now is the time to make yourself PERFECTLY SECURE AGAINST being COMPELLED to pay an ENORMOUS price for a Substitute in case you should be DRAFTED.

The public may be fully satisfied of one thing, we SHALL PROMPTLY FILL EVERY CONTRACT WE MAKE WITH OUR PATRONS, AND HAVE GOT MEANS TO DO IT WITH.

The Draft will surely come off on the "15th of February."

MEN and NOT FIGURES are WANTED for this last 300,000 call, and THEY will CERTAINLY BE HAD.

PREPARE IN TIME.

We shall at all times be pleased to give any information required from parties desiring to examine into our business, and will promptly answer all communications addressed to the Secretary. P. O. Box 2078.

G. A. COLBY, President, BANKER, Niles, Mich.
JAMES ARTHUR, Treasurer.
H. LESTER Secretary.
Office, 122 South Clark street. Rooms 7, 8 and 9, (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill.

1865. Savings and Trust Institution.

The Marine Company of Chicago, Corner of Lake and Lasalle-sts.

ASSETS, $500,000.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. B. S. BOGERS, A. Cashier. E. C. LANE, A. Treasurer.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND TRUST FUNDS received on deposit according to the terms of the charter. The Charter provides that "All such sums of money as shall be deposited in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT OF SAID COMPANY SHALL BE HELD IN TRUST FOR SAID DEPOSITORS, and shall not be mingled with the general funds of the Company, but shall be kept, used and invested for said Company as a distinct fund, the Company being liable for the same [illegible] so that in no event shall such funds be jeopardized by the other business of said Company.

NATIONAL BANK SAFES.

Folding Outside Doors,
Folding Inside Doors,
Burglar Chests Inside,
Covert's and Yale's Dial Locks,
Banks of $50,000 Capital,
Banks of $100,000 Capital,
Banks of $500,000 Capital,
We have just the Article you want,
You cannot afford to be without one,
Bankers are delighted with them.

FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT.

U. S. 7 3-10 LOAN,

Subscriptions Received by the **FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,** 50 LASALLE STREET.

Notes delivered at Express stations free of charge. A COMMISSION OF ONE QUARTER PER CENT, allowed to all subscribers, and the most liberal commissions allowed to Banks and Bankers. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. Chicago, December 19th, 1864.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.

Ten years ahead of all others.
Proof of Burglar Wrought Iron.
Thicker Fire-Proof Filling.
Weigh twenty per cent. more.
Warranty Made and Finished.
Cost no more than the old styles.
You see them Everywhere.

FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle St.

NOTICE—The Attention of Capitalists interested in **MINING INTERESTS,** is called to a new discovery. I can crush **GOLD BEARING QUARTZ** to a powder as fine as flour, at a cost not exceeding $1 per ton—entirely superseding and rendering worthless all stamp mills heretofore invented or in use. Address A. J. HARRISON, Cairo, Ill., or at St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from Jan. 25th to Feb. 1st.

WM. A. REED, No. 144 Dearborn-st., near the Post Office, Chicago. **CLEANSING AND COLORING KID GLOVES,** KID AND SATIN SHOES, LACE, OSTRICH FEATHERS, RIBBONS, SILKS, &c., &c. P. O. Box 3562.

ELY'S FURNISHING HOUSE contains an endless variety of goods of all descriptions for gentlemen's use, of the most choice, unique styles and fabrics. The manufacture of SHIRTS and COLLARS to order made a specialty. ELY, corner Washington and Dearborn sts.

NO EQUAL IMPROVEMENT FOR THE SAME MONEY. Every person who owns even a rod of ground can realize two fold on his investment, by planting **Large and Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, EVERGREENS, ROSES, &c.,** OBTAINED FROM THE **BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,** BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. One of the OLDEST, LARGEST and MOST RELIABLE in the country, comprising **220 ACRES OPEN PRAIRIE.** Now is the time to order for spring planting. Early orders will have first and best attention. Don't delay, lest it be neglected and a whole year lost. Combine with neighbors and friends and thus get what you want at low prices and less expense. SMALL ADVANCE ON OLD PRICES. [illegible] Send stamps for catalogues. Agents wanted. Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Bloomington, Ill.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., WHOLESALE **PAPER DEALERS,** 48 State Street. FINE PAPERS, PRINTING PAPERS, BOOK PAPERS, WRAPPING PAPERS, GROCERS' BAGS, FLOUR SACKS.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The military situation as reported in the [illegible], is unchanged. The news from Fort Fisher continues to accumulate the causes for loyal congratulation. Our vessels are in the river, and Wilmington is ours when we have attended to a few preliminaries in the way of the safe navigation of the channel. The rebels are under a dread of something even worse about to befall them, and well they may, for the Union eagles are still [illegible], and there will be another strong [illegible].

Admiral Porter's dispatch elsewhere still praises the shore boys in blue, between them and the blue jackets there existed the best of feeling. Porter is evidently in his element, and is discharging dispatches with equal rapidity and precision. He does it well and has good news to write, and his contributions to current literature were never before more readable.

Our Nashville letter, among other important and interesting news, contains some [illegible] which we thought proper to suppress, but finding them already in print we [illegible]. Gen. Schofield, with his entire corps, the 23d, moved from some point on the Tennessee river in transports, a large number of which have been pressed into that service, and probably go to Pittsburgh direct; thence by rail to tide-water. This corps, with such portions of the [illegible] corps as Sherman left with Thomas, and which are now moving toward the East, will make Sherman strong enough to defy and successfully overcome any force Beauregard and Lee can bring against him. Thomas remains in the West with the remainder of the forces under his command, and will take care of Hood's army or any rebel troops.

And whither shall a distressed rebel turn for comfort? To Richmond?—the rebel capital resounds with howls and groans and cries of despair, like a sinking pirate craft. To the Confederacy?—its bands are being broken, and everywhere a new-found liberty is running riot, with disaffection everywhere sapping out the strength of the rebel cause. To Canada?—a Canadian judge has decided that Burleigh, the Lake Erie rebel pirate, is to be given up under the extradition treaty. To Europe?—how are you Confederate bonds. Look how the London *Times* turns its back on its friends, and praises Sherman. The [illegible] of horizons is shutting in upon the desperate wretches who laid their hands upon the Government, and they must die. Help cannot reach them, save through Providence, and there stands Heaven's decree of doom against the oppressors.

In noticing the appointment of Perkins Bass, Esq., to the U. S. District Attorneyship in our last issue, the reference, by implication, did injustice to the late indefatigable incumbent of the same office, E. C. Larned, Esq., whose resignation, we should have stated, was accepted by the President early in December. The duties of the office had become too severe a tax on Mr. Larned's health and professional business, especially since the war and revenue have increased ten fold its labors.

In New York yesterday the market was excited under a combination of rumors relative to peace, the fall of Wilmington, and even of Charleston, which, though not believed, tended to shake confidence and depress prices. Gold opened at 206¼, advanced to 207¼, then declined again to 202, selling outside at [illegible]. At the close there was a slight reaction, and gold went into quarters for the night at [illegible].

In Congress, the House discussed at length currency matters, whereof our dispatches give a liberal report, together with the bill as passed.

Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of this city, one of the most cultivated, eloquent and acceptable lecturers now before the public, is to deliver a course of three lectures at Springfield, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday evenings, taking his themes in the following order: "The Problem of Labor," "The achievements of the American Navy," and "Shoddy." Both at Springfield and at other points in the Northwest where he has engagements, he will speak for the Doctor crowded houses.

In the Illinois Legislature the Horse Railroad Perpetual Charter went through the Senate on a hard gallop, or as one might say, at a free pace. The Senate passed the Union Stock Yard bill by a vote of 17 to 5.

To indicate the magnitude of the Petroleum interests of this country, it may be stated the product of its oil wells has increased in value the last year to more than $[illegible],000,000, while that of the California mines for the year 1864, according to the San Francisco *Mercantile Gazette*, amounted to about $[illegible],000,000.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Destruction of the Jasper Co., Ind., Court House and Contents.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

RENSSELAER, JASPER CO., IND., Jan. 18, 1865.

The large Courthouse at this place was discovered to be on fire this morning about one o'clock, but before the citizens in sufficient numbers to arrest the progress of the flames, could be aroused, the building was completely enveloped, and with it its entire contents, including the county and court records, records of the Circuit Court, together with every book and article belonging the County Treasurer, Auditor and Sheriff's offices; also the offices of Messrs. R. S. Dwiggins and Theo. Bickers, Attorneys, which were located in the building, and their entire contents were completely destroyed. The loss, which is irreparable in many respects, is a severe one upon the county and its citizens. In addition to the inconvenience which they must suffer from the loss of their records, the cost of rebuilding will be some twenty-five thousand dollars. The loss falls particularly heavy upon R. S. Dwiggins, Esq., attorney, who loses his whole library, and all papers connected with his office, included in which was a large amount of collections belonging to persons in different parts of the country. I understand that quite a number of the merchants in your city will suffer some considerable inconvenience and loss by the destruction of the records of the Circuit Court. The origin of the fire has not yet transpired, but it was undoubtedly the work of some evil disposed person. The citizens are quite unanimous in their opinion that the guilty party is, but as yet no evidence sufficiently strong to cause an arrest, has been obtained. The above notice may be of some interest to your city readers.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Local, General and Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 20.

The Convention is still engaged in framing a bill of rights to be incorporated in the Constitution. [illegible]

[illegible] the Provost Marshal, now under the late order [illegible] Barracks in [illegible].

[illegible] from Memphis says that all substitutes [illegible] may be never paid them.

[illegible] January 20.—About half-past nine [illegible] broke out in [illegible], at the corner of Fourth [illegible]. The flames spread from the ground floor [illegible], but most of the stock [illegible] was not heavy. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM TORONTO.

The Rebel Pirate Burleigh to be Given Up—[illegible] Decision.

[illegible] Jan. 20.—The *Tribune* has [illegible] Toronto, the 20th: "In [illegible] case of Burleigh, the Lake Erie [illegible] was given at 3 o'clock this p. m. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner [illegible]
WANTED—An [illegible] Architect and Builder [illegible]
WANTED—A good [illegible]
WANTED—To exchange [illegible]
WANTED—A respectable [illegible] to drive carriage and do chores [illegible]
WANTED—A good girl [illegible] 345 Wabash avenue.
WANTED—A good boy [illegible]
WANTED—By a small [illegible]
WANTED—A Salesman [illegible]
WANTED—A Partner in [illegible]
WANTED—By a small [illegible]
WANTED—One book [illegible]
WANTED—Gardner [illegible]
WANTED—A Partner [illegible]
WANTED—Immediately [illegible]
WANTED—Purchasers [illegible]
WANTED—Men, farmers [illegible]
WANTED—Some one to [illegible]
WANTED—A Candy Maker [illegible]
WANTED—A Partner [illegible]
WANTED—A Dock [illegible]
WANTED—Copying [illegible]
WANTED—For the Pacific [illegible]
WANTED—Book-keeper [illegible]
WANTED—Four or five [illegible]
WANTED—A first-class [illegible]
WANTED—Matter of the [illegible]
WANTED—Ho! Every [illegible]
WANTED—Correspond[illegible]
WANTED—By a permanent [illegible]
WANTED—A small Steam [illegible]
WANTED—Two Dressm[illegible]
WANTED—A partner wi[illegible]
WANTED—Married La[illegible]
WANTED—Board with [illegible]
WANTED—To sell or exchange [illegible]
WANTED—A purchaser for [illegible]
WANTED—Any person eng[illegible]
WANTED—To employ a [illegible]
WANTED—The attention of [illegible]
WANTED—Eight or ten acres [illegible]
WANTED—Two young [illegible]
WANTED—Ladies, send add[illegible]
WANTED—Employment [illegible]
WANTED—100,000 readers [illegible]
WANTED—Listen! Ladies [illegible]
WANTED—Good Canvassers [illegible]
WANTED—For one dollar [illegible]
WANTED—For the Government [illegible]

Taken Up.

TAKEN UP [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1865.

MR. HAYES' LETTER.

We publish this morning a letter from Mr. S. S. Hayes, City Comptroller, in relation to the proposed River Commission, and in reply to some strictures of ours on his speech of Tuesday evening last. We call attention to this document, and we trust no one will be deterred from reading it by reason of its length. It is apparent that the controversy raised by Mr. Hayes is grounded upon the idea that the City Council and the Board of Public Works are sufficient in themselves to do the proposed work, and that it is an insult to those bodies to suppose that they are not. It appears to us that this is the essence of Mr. Hayes' opposition to the proposed bill of the Citizens' Committee. The City Council naturally take the same view of the matter.

So far as the element of personal pride enters into the case, no right-minded citizen will lend his sympathies to the opposition which has been raised to the bill of the Committee. The people want the thing done, and they want it done by the agency that will accomplish it most speedily and economically. Mr. Hayes recites many things that have been done by the city authorities toward cleansing the river. They amount merely to this, that there has been a good deal of pothering and tinkering with the Illinois and Michigan canal, and a good deal of waiting on Congress, (which is the same thing as waiting on Providence,) to see whether that body would not dig down the summit and let the waters of Lake Michigan into the Illinois river—a magnificent enterprise truly, but one which cannot be completed under four or five years, even if Congress had made the necessary appropriation. But we care nothing about the devices adopted by the city authorities for cleansing the river. Everybody knows that they have not done it. Everybody knows that the movement of citizens was predicated upon the belief that nothing effectual would be done by them. It looks as though the city authorities had been started into life at this juncture solely by an electric shock from the people. It may be seriously asked whether they would not turn their eyes again toward Washington, and tell us, as Mr. Hayes does, that these nuisances "have been greatly exaggerated," if they were now permitted to do so. Mr. Hayes has not yet furnished an answer to Mr. Gindele, the chairman of the Board of Public Works, who says that that organization has all the work it can do properly without this additional load.

As to that part of Mr. Hayes' letter which refers to the safe keeping of the funds, we have already intimated that people may honestly differ as to the effectiveness of bonds to protect the city against loss. We adverted to the fact that they had been found wholly ineffectual in a conspicuous instance. Nevertheless we see no objection to such an amendment of the bill as Mr. Hayes suggests in this particular, and if it would make the bill acceptable to those who now oppose it, we would urge the Legislature to make such an amendment: After it were made we should repose more confidence in the integrity of the Commissioners, supposing them to be men of the same character as the Committee of thirty, than in any bonds they could give or the city exact. As Mr. Hayes hopes that these gentlemen do not hold property on the line of any proposed improvement, we print the list again, and we ask the citizens of Chicago whether it is to be presumed that they are actuated by any other motive than the public good. It is as follows:

J. H. Dunham, Wirt Dexter, R. B. Mason, J. V. Farwell, W. F. Coolbaugh, Sidney Smith, J. L. Hancock, F. F. Yoe, J. Y. Scammon, R. M. Hough, Chas. Walker, E. G. Larned, Daniel Brainard, B. Sheldon, W. Munger, Jno. B. Turner, Jas. L. Stark, C. G. Hammond, Geo. L. Dunlap, J. S. Rumsey, Geo. Schneider, Wm. D. Houghteling, P. W. Gates, T. M. Avery, John C. Haines, H. G. Powers, F. B. Gardiner, Saml. Hoard, Ira Y. Munn, M. Ryerson, Bacon Wheeler.

These gentlemen have not half the interest in bringing pure air and pure water to Chicago that the laboring men have. They and their families can spend their summers in the country, or among the mountains, or wherever pure air and pure water abound. The poor men must stay here and take their chances. No suggestion that Mr. Hayes can make will abate the confidence of the public in their singleness and disinterestedness of purpose.

THE TWO PER CENT FUND.

We have been waiting to get a copy of the final report of the Hon. Isaac N. Morris, in relation to his mission as the agent of the State in prosecuting the claim of Illinois to an alleged balance due to her on account of the "two per cent fund" from the General Government. We have not yet been able to procure a copy, (we presume it is not yet printed,) but we perceive the Legislature has voted to go on with the case, and to employ Mr. Morris at a salary to prosecute the claim in pursuance of the Governor's recommendation. We think that such a conclusion should not be arrived at hastily. The last we heard of the status of the two per cent claim, Mr. Morris had succeeded, after much vexation, in getting the President to order the General Land Office to "state the account." We were informed also that the General Land Office did state the account and brought the State of Illinois in debt to the general Government some two hundred thousand dollars. If this be the nature of the two per cent business, it may be for the interest of the general Government to prosecute the claim, but it is not for our interest. We have always looked upon the prosecution of this claim as throwing good money after bad. When a claim becomes so obsolete that everybody has forgotten its existence, and it is only discovered by accident that it does exist, the chances of its being recognized and paid are very small. But apart from that fact, all tax-payers will agree that it is not a wise policy for us to expend $2,500 to secure the privilege of paying $200,000 more, if the account may finally bring us in debt to the general Government instead of bringing the general Government in debt to us.

THE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

The words "Industrial University" and Agricultural College, seem to convey a different idea to every person who hears or uses them. This arises partly from the fact that no models for such an institution exist, but mainly because many persons who assume to speak on the subject are either very incompetent from want of acquaintance with the business of educating youth, or have given it no comprehensive reflection. For this reason our Illinois Industrial College is in more danger from its mistaken friends, than it could be from actual enemies. These are at present:

1. Those who contemplate a division of the fund between two, three or more colleges.
2. Those who would locate the college at some one point in the State without giving the other localities an opportunity to compete for the location.

Divide the fund! In the name of common sense, have not sectarianism, local prejudice, and other causes, already divided the funds properly applicable to educational institutions, until the whole country is strewn with feeble, struggling efforts, misnamed Universities and Colleges, which are a disgrace to those high-sounding titles? Must we have another litter of the same pups? Must we have more colleges where five or ten professors are engaged, with defective apparatus—with small laboratories, and a catch-penny system,—in teaching a few dozen students, at an actual expense per student far greater than would have been incurred if the cost of a dozen such had been consolidated into one good, paying institution? New York is now behind Massachusetts, Connecticut, and even Michigan, in her colleges, because she has scattered among twenty colleges more money than they have each concentrated on one. The University of Michigan now numbers nine hundred and seventy students, while the best of the colleges of Illinois have about one-fourth that number, and the others still fewer. Is it not obvious that a concentration of capital not only economizes money, labor, time and talent but cheapens and promotes education? We call attention in this connection to an article in the Syracuse *Journal* which is throughout as applicable to the colleges of Illinois as to those of New York. We have had this excuse heretofore for the "scatteration" of our funds, that the funds themselves were raised by distinct religious sects each of which wished to preserve the control of them. Sectarianism and division and the consequent waste were therefore inevitable. But in this case the fund comes in one lump, the gift of the nation, and the idea that the people should now divide into sects as mechanics or farmers, or into sections as Northern, Middle or Southern, and so seek to divide the fund, is a folly, not to say stupidity, which we have no language sufficiently strong to characterize. Every sect and section should be willing, like the true mother before Solomon when the sword was about to sever her child between herself and the false claimant, rather to part with it living than to see it killed by division.

The most effectual plan of consolidation is not only to keep the fund entire, but to invite every community in the State to bid for the location. The locality that will add most by its bonus to the value of the present fund will really be the locality in which every person in the State is interested in locating it. We are weary of endeavoring to disabuse the minds of a certain class of men of the [illegible] that the proposed college [illegible] the place of an apprenticeship [illegible] its graduates. It is designed only to educate all youth in "certain branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," not to educate them in or to agriculture and mechanic arts, which is wholly absurd. All these branches are already taught in the agricultural department of the University of Chicago, and unless there can be greater concentration of capital in the proposed University than the older institutions of the State possess, they will cast it into the shade and it will be a mere fourth rate College, an expensive and unprofitable toy.

THE 112TH ILLINOIS AT THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

A card from Col. Thomas J. Henderson, 112th Illinois regiment, appears in the columns of our evening contemporary, with reference to a statement made in the TRIBUNE that Capt. Carter, of the 72d Illinois, led the 112th in the battle of Franklin, in which Col. H. seems to imply an act of injustice upon the part of the TRIBUNE, in not noticing his communication. It is a sufficient answer that the communication of the Colonel was not received. It appears from the Colonel's card that the 112th, at the battle of Franklin, was held in reserve until ordered to reinforce Col. Strickland. Lieutenant Colonel Bond reported to Col. S., and the latter requested Captain Carter, who was standing by, and who knew the ground, to show Lieutenant Colonel Bond where to take his regiment. This is all there was of the call from some officer to lead the regiment.

☞ The New York papers are still further adjusting themselves to war times and the high cost of paper. The New York *Evening Post* has reduced its pages four columns; the *Herald* has raised the price of advertising to 40c a line each insertion, the *Albion*, weekly, charges 12c a copy, the *Leader*, weekly, 10c, the *Sunday Times* 7c, and the pictorial weeklies have gone up to 15c. A further advance in the price of the dailies—to 5 or 6c is also threatened.

☞ Some of our contemporaries are indulging in comments on civilian officers, founded on the failure of Gen. Butler to capture Fort Fisher, which was subsequently captured by Gen. Terry. This, it is alleged, shelves the last civilian who dared to compete with West Pointers as a military man. This is a mistake, however. There is still one left, and that is no other than Gen. Terry himself.

☞ The *Atlantic Monthly* for February will be published this week, and will contain the first instalment of a new novel by the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." Whittier, Mrs. Stowe and Fitz Hugh Ludlow are among the prominent writers in this number. Gottschalk begins his "Notes of a Pianist" in the forthcoming issue; notes that are sure to attract attention.

☞ About 10,000 pieces of Roman money, principally of the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero, have been discovered in the bed of the Mayenne, at St. Leonard. Their presence is explained by the fact of a dangerous ford having formerly existed at this spot, and the custom of travelers to throw in the river a piece of money *ex voto*.

A Buckeye Story.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* tells a queer story about a married couple in that place. The husband is a tyrant. One evening during a recent severe storm his wife was out visiting a neighbor, and when she applied for admission on her return, her husband pretended not to know her. She threatened to jump into the well if he did not open the door. Having no idea that she would do so, he obstinately refused to recognize her; so she took a log, plunged it into the well, and simultaneously with the splash it made she placed herself by the side of the door; as soon as her husband darted out in his night clothes she darted in, locked the door, and declared that she did not know him! She froze him 'till he was penitent, and then let him in.—*Exchange.*

The editor hardly dared to tell the whole of this story, which is a great deal older than he is. It may be found in an old 17th century book, "Westward for smelts."

☞ We published some days since a letter from Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, Secretary of the Boston Ladies' Loyal League, which seems to have excited the foreign "prejudices of a Dealer in Spool Cotton." We take from the New York *Evening Post* the following:

Spool Cotton.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

A letter appeared in your columns on Wednesday, from Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, of the Boston Ladies' Loyal League. The writer says that "she has been looking into the channels of trade," and she expresses herself "disgusted at the narrow selfishness which controls both manufacture and sale." This is an excuse for sundry remarkably erroneous statements about spool cotton.

She remarks, "not only is cotton (spool) injured by crossing the sea"—

The best six-cord threads are imported in galvanized iron boxes, impervious to air and water. Injury to the thread, except in case of shipwreck, is unknown.

—"But its strength is materially diminished by the length of time between manufacture and sale."

A quickly-selling spool cotton reaches the consumer's hands in about thirty days from the time it leaves those of the importer, while, as we have seen, it is in air-tight boxes from the time of manufacture to that of sale by the importer.

"An unlimited supply of thread of the exact size required is not procured with ease when the order is trans-Atlantic." What is an "unlimited supply?" Cash has generally been able to procure any quantity required, in New York at least, at an hour's notice. "Millions" of dollars worth of "needles and thread" do not change hands daily, like fancy stocks.

"Millions of gold are exported annually, to pay for spool cotton."

It appears from a paper in the January number of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, that the imports of spool cotton have been:

For 1862	$1,063,287	Paying a	$318,980.00
For 1863	[illegible]	revenue in	[illegible]
For 1864	1,297,332	gold of	[illegible]

This snug little item of revenue the Ladies' Loyal League desires to abolish.

"Nothing but a foolish prejudice in favor of the foreign article stands in the way of entire success."

Prejudices are always strong in favor of the best goods.

A DEALER IN SPOOL COTTON.

☞ The following are tables of the incomes of New York city, and the special war tax by districts:

RECAPITULATION.

Fourth District (assessments)	$7,160,690.22
Fifth District (assessments)	1,673,125.14
Sixth District (assessments)	4,434,819.10
Seventh District (assessments)	1,591,526.77
Eighth District (assessments)	5,407,864.73
Ninth District (assessments)	1,704,885.80
Thirty-second District (collections)	6,558,793.83
Grand total	$28,4[illegible],455.65

SPECIAL WAR TAX.

Fourth District	$194,864.35
Fifth District	110,000.00
Sixth District	1,250,000.00
Seventh District	185,250.00
Eighth District (about)	2,195,532.85
Ninth District	338,671.85
Thirty-second District (about)	80,000.00
Total	$4,255,371.0[illegible]

ITEMS.

A Philadelphia taxidermist is making a fortune by preparing an immense lot of birds' skins he had on hand for ladies' bonnets. The latter will look more fly-away than ever.

The Rev. Mark Trafton, of New Bedford, Mass., who has had an overcoat stolen from him, says that if the thief will read the "Methodist Discipline" which is in the pocket he will learn something to his advantage.

Southern theatricals seem to be thriving. The Selma theater was re-opened on the 2d. Miss Virginia Kemble, of the Macon theater, is in trouble, the editor of the *Confederacy* having intimated that she was not as chaste as ice. Miss Ella Blair Aren is manageress of the Mobile theater. Miss Eloise Bridges has just closed an engagement at the Wilmington theater. Porter and Terry did the same thing the other day near by Wilmington.

A match game for the champion billiard cue was played yesterday in New York between Kavanagh and Goldthwaite. Result not yet announced.

There were 32,725 births in Massachusetts last year; 22,974 deaths; and 11,014 marriages.

Maximilian has forbidden the Mexicans to wear decorations.

There are 18,511 houses in Boston worth over $48,000,000. The total value of land in Boston is over $100,000,000.

They are getting clams at Newport beach weighing five pounds each. Those banks are paying institutions.

St. Albans isn't a large place, but it has 100 rum shops, and there are raids upon them every day.

The new three cent pieces will be out soon.

Massachusetts pays $3.00 per week each to support her convicts in prisons.

Sophia Kittle has recovered $3,000 of William Walsh in a New York court, for refusing to marry her after promising to. Sophia's courting was to some effect if William's wasn't.

Venison is the cheapest meat in the New York market—10@20c per pound at retail. Beef is 20@30c.

The Newfoundlanders are really starving. One village of a thousand souls is reported without flour, bread, meal, molasses or tea. Suppose Wharncliffe turns his attention that way. Seward won't interfere with him.

A treasonable organization has been discovered in California of the K. G. C. stamp. The order is known as the "Knights of the Columbian Star."

Charles Adams, the American tenor, has been singing "Manrico" in Trovatore at Covent Garden, London. He touched his high C once, but the second time he was obliged to stop on the way up. It must not be inferred, however, that he was half C's over.

The King of Siam, whose full name is "Phra Bart Somdetch Phra Paramende Maha Mongkut Phra Chaum Klow Chow Yu Hua," recently celebrated his sixtieth birthday, the ceremonies being of the most gorgeous character.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Capture of Fort Fisher—Blockade Running Stopped—How will John Bull Like it—Condition of the Rebels—Peace Rumors—The Blair Mission—The only terms of Peace is Unconditional Surrender.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1865.

The national capital is happy over the glorious news of the capture of Fort Fisher by the joint assault of the army and navy. The defense was determined and courageous. The fighting was savage, bloody and desperate. But the "blue coats" come out ahead, and the "banner of beauty and glory" now proudly waves over the ramparts of that stronghold of rebellion.

The capture of Fort Fisher ends the blockade running business on the Atlantic coast. Its fall will be felt quite as severely in Liverpool as in Richmond. It knocks the bottom out of the Confederate loan in England, and is a hard blow on the proboscis of honest, neutral (?) Johnny Bull. But I don't see what he is going to do about it. Wilmington, the great blockade running port, if not actually captured, is sealed up as closely as a corked bottle. The contraband traders of all stripes at Nassau—that British rendezvous of rebels and rascals, will wear a grave countenance when they hear the news. Fort Fisher in Uncle Sam's possession closes the entrance to Wilmington for rebel purposes, and defends Wilmington in case of a foreign war. We are much obliged to our "Southern brethren" for building so strong a fort, and arming it so well. It will be very "handy to have in the house," in the event of difficulties with our *neutral* friends on the other side, or when we come to enforce the Monroe doctrine on Louis Napoleon and his royal *protege* in Mexico. The only mistake our Southern brethren made was in the matter of ownership. They forgot that *all* forts, arsenals, navy yards, mints, custom houses, postoffices and things of that nature, belong exclusively to their dearly beloved uncle, "Sammel." They undertook to keep the fort and use it for illegitimate purposes, and there was no course left for Father Abraham, who is the steward of Uncle Sam's vineyard, but to send down some of his "blue jackets" and "blue coats" and serve a writ of ejectment on the trespassers and take possession of the property, which was done. The telegraph will give the quarter of a million of TRIBUNE readers all the particulars of how it was accomplished. The news we now have reports 2,500 prisoners and 73 pieces of artillery captured. I presume the next news will be that the fleet and army have gone up the river to Wilmington to take possession of it, though its value to the rebels is now trifling compared with that before Fisher fell into our hands. Charleston is next on the "slate." No rebel power can successfully defend her against Sherman's legions. Porter's fleet after refitting and repairing will be ready to co-operate with Sherman's army, if necessary. But the land forces can take the city without the aid of the fleet.

Then what next? Richmond, with Lee's army, and the curtain falls on the last scene of the accursed slaveholders' revolt. The grand concentration moves relentlessly forward. The area of secession grows narrower day by day, and its supporters become more despondent and despairing. The organs of the rebellion are uttering frantic cries of distress, praying, beseeching, imprecating and reviling by turns in their vain efforts to infuse renewed strength into the bruised, battered and bloody body of secession. But it is too late. Their man is whipped. He may stagger up for a few more rounds, but the wind is knocked out of him, both peepers are nearly closed, several ribs are broken, his nose is smashed into his mouth, and his teeth are going down his throat. It is about time for his bottle-holders to throw up the sponge and hand over the stakes.

"My boyee!" Johnny Bull, how your dear friend has been mauled. What is your notion of "intervention" and your present ideas of "neutrality?"

The air is filled with peace rumors, thick as falling snow flakes. Old Mr. F. P. Blair returned from Richmond yesterday. He reached Washington at 4 p. m., proceeded immediately to the White House, where he was closeted with the President and Secretary Seward for one hour. He then took a carriage and drove down to "Silver Springs." There are all sorts of reports afloat as to the result of his visit and interview with Jeff. Davis, Lee, Benjamin and Seddon. But at this writing nothing is known outside of a narrow official circle. But the truth will doubtless be given to the public without delay, as there is no occasion for concealment, and no benefit to be derived therefrom. I do not believe the rebel chiefs made any proposition to Mr. Blair which the Government can possibly accept. They may have proposed to send commissioners to Washington for the purpose of talking the points of difference over more fully and authoritatively, but nothing more. The rebel chiefs can offer no terms which could be accepted, except one: Unconditional abandonment of resistance to the national authority and the laws, and there is no compromise which we could offer them that they are ready to take but one: Unconditional acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. The only possible way for the war to end and peace to be restored is, for the rebels to stop fighting, lay down their arms, and go home. A sheriff can make no terms or compromises with a criminal for whose arrest he has a writ, except to accept the surrender of the thief. The President is the high Sheriff of the national bailiwick; the soldiers are his posse, and his sworn duty is to put down the riot, and arrest the ringleaders, and bring them into the Court for trial. After trial, conviction and sentence, there may follow pardon, but the offended majesty of the Law must be appeased by the submission of the law-breakers. This rule applies to a big rebellion as well as to a little riot.

Our Government cannot treat with the rebels as it would with a foreign power with whom it was at war. With the one it could compromise and concede, and make terms; but with the other, it can only receive their submission. Insubordination to the Constitution must be subordinated. The Government asks only from the rebels what it exacts from the loyal—obedience to the laws. It is no more hardship or humiliating for a Southern citizen to render obedience to the Government, than for a Northern one. We ask them to do nothing which we are not doing. We require them to give up no institution which we of the North enjoy or possess. We propose that they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges which we enjoy, neither more nor less. All true men are resolved that there shall be no more "special privileges" or "peculiar institutions" in any section of the Republic. The blood of a quarter of a million of our sons and brothers who have offered up their precious lives on the altar of their beloved country, cries from the ground against peace with rebels on any terms, save unconditional submission to the constitution and the laws, and equal and exact justice, hereafter, to all men. With any peace short of this standard they died in vain. A peace on any other terms will be delusive and short lived. Let not the Administration attempt to pluck unripe fruit. Spare the rod and spoil the child. Lay on the blows thicker and heavier until the criminals cry, "hold! enough." Those who appeal to the sword must be put down by the sword. Fill up the last call for 300,000 more men. Grant and his Generals are the true peace-makers. Let them alone and they will soon bring the chivalry to their milk. The peace which will follow will last a thousand years. There must be no more rebellions while the Anglo-Saxon inhabits or inherits the continent of America. The revolt and its cause must be buried in the same grave. In life they were one, in death they must not be separated.

J. M.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

The Stationery Expose—Mr. Murphy and His Resolutions—A Decided Sensation—Mr. Murphy in his Role of Dogberry—Moving the Capital.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 19, 1865.

"STATIONERY."

My exposition of the stationery dodge in my letter of the 16th, has made many of the members feel unhappy, and one of them yesterday drew up a resolution to have the offending correspondent expelled, but on the advice of more judicious men he thought he wouldn't do it. But there is in the House, of the Southern persuasion, one Murphy, (Patrick in his baptismal patronymic) a wag in an humble way, who thought to set the "house in a roar" by the introduction of the preamble and resolutions given below. When they were read Mr. Murphy laughed consumedly, but not another man saw the joke. I send you the resolutions. I don't find fault with Murphy, because dame nature and the school master have neglected him in their gifts. They do this often with better men. Here are Murphy's preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It appears in the columns of that truthful organ, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, of the 17th inst., that the members of this General Assembly have voted themselves "stationery," *et cetera* to the value of $128; and

WHEREAS, The proprietors of said truthful organ are extensively engaged in Government contracts, speculations, and "sich like," and would probably like to extend their flourishing business to include speculations in jewelry, &c.; therefore

Resolved, By the House, the Senate concurring, that the members of the General Assembly propose to sell all their stationery, including gold pens, silver spoons, bull's-eye watches, jack-knives, pocketbooks, finger rings and ear bobs, which they have received, or may hereafter receive, by virtue of the "jewelry bill," to said Chicago Tribune Company, at greatly reduced prices (being hard up, and the "gold bill" having failed, and board being enormously high,) to wit: for the sum of fifty dollars in greenbacks, each.

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of eighty-five to wait upon said truthful and patriotic journal, and communicate this proposition to the proprietors.

W. K. MURPHY.

Mr. Joslyn moved that the resolutions lay under the table, but as Murphy prayed hard that they might go to the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, a majority of which are Copperheads, and which King Kerley, (Copperhead), of Brown county is Chairman, the House gratified Murphy. Of course we shall have a long and "miscellaneous" report from the distinguished Chairman of that important committee.

Very generally the members of the House highly approve the ventilation of the "stationery" business, in the TRIBUNE, while a few claim that precedent has made it excusable. I will not discuss this nice point of morals, but express the hope that this manner of increasing salaries, is much less obnoxious than a direct appeal to the people to so change the constitution as to give members and State officers a reasonable and satisfactory compensation for their services. I am quite sure if this [illegible] would submit to the decision of the people at the next general election [illegible] the salary of our Governor at $5,000 per annum, the pay of the members of the General Assembly $4.00 per day, and other State officers and Judges in proportion, that it would receive a large majority of the voters of this State. The salaries now fixed by the constitution are a disgrace to the Empire State of the Northwest, and an insult to the men who are chosen to make and execute our laws. If this were done, these "stationery" and other little dodges to increase compensation, would be cast out from the consideration of the representatives of the people.

MOVING THE CAPITAL.

The people of Springfield—I mean that class who live from the droppings of the State House—begin to feel uncomfortable with fear lest that plethoric institution should be carried off to Chicago or some other city. To-day a bill came into the House to incorporate the Springfield Hotel Company, accompanied by a request that the rules be suspended and the bill put through before the setting of the sun, so that the company might commence digging to-morrow. The members who intend that this shall be the last session of the General Assembly held in this city, interposed annoyances, just for the fun of the thing, but finally let the bill go through, and the Springfield Hotel Company has got a charter. It won't save the Capital. The Representatives have determined that it shall go hence, and this new hotel can't stop it.

HIC HOC.

Letter from S. S. Hayes, Esq., on the River Commission.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You will doubtless permit me a few words in reply to your editorial of this morning, headed "Mr. Hayes and the River Commission." In opposing the bill, the advocacy of which is now assumed by the TRIBUNE, I have simply responded to the published invitation of the committee, who have engineered the project. I supposed that as a citizen and tax payer, I had a right under the published call, to point out to the few persons present at the so-called citizens' meeting, the objections to a measure for expending three millions of dollars of the money of the citizens and tax payers of Chicago, in an improvident and dangerous manner, and without the consent of either themselves or their representatives. That I did so in a respectful manner, every one of the forty or fifty persons present will bear witness. Whether or not, I shall be "run over," as you predict, because I have presented those objections, is not pertinent to the issue, and the apprehension of such a result will certainly not influence my convictions or prevent the expression of them, in a case of such importance as this.

A word more respecting my own relations to the meeting. I did not, as might be inferred from your article, assume to represent the city authorities. It is true that I felt some interest in protecting the finances and credit of the city, because as Comptroller I have had that subject specially under my charge, because I have induced capitalists to invest largely in our securities, conscientiously believing the investment a safe and judicious one under any probable contingency, and would protect them from loss, and because, expecting in a short time to withdraw from any connection with the city business, I desire to leave our finances in the sound condition in which they are at present.

You say my remarks about the irresponsibility of the Commission savor of demagogism. I think that depends on the motive. I am not conscious of any improper motive or purpose in the course I have taken. To defend popular rights and the welfare of the people, to demand justice for twenty thousand tax-payers and voters, myself included, may subject me to the imputation of demagogism from the friends of the bill, an imputation easily made, and often made by those who cannot defend themselves by argument. But being, as I have said, unconscious of any improper motive or purpose, I can receive the charge with indifference, believing that this community and the members of the General Assembly are too intelligent to be influenced by it. In fact I feel about it much as you would if some one were to say that your article had been bought and paid for by the interested parties. We can both disregard such imputations, for they are often unjust, prove nothing, and hinder instead of advancing the attainment of correct conclusions.

You say "he (Mr. Hayes) knows that an amendment to the bill requiring bonds, or providing for the safe keeping of the funds, would be entirely proper, either now or after the bill shall be introduced in the Legislature. But he proposes no such amendment. He does not want to perfect the bill, but to defeat it."

I am glad you now see that the bill does not provide for the safe keeping of the funds, and ought to be amended in that respect. That is one important point gained. It is a decided advance on the so-called citizens' meeting, and proves that I have done some good. But you are in error in stating that I proposed no such amendment. On the contrary that was the essence of the substitute offered by me. That substitute contained all the valuable provisions in the original bill, with some additional provisions, reducing the amount of bonds from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000, authorizing and requiring that the experiment of pumping with the machinery and canal of the I. & M. Canal Trustees made to our hand, and said by Mr. Gooding, the Superintendent, an experienced, intelligent and highly reputable engineer, to be sufficient, should be thoroughly tried, if consent could could be had, before the expenditure of the two millions; and authorizing the offer of a bonus of $1,000,000, part of the $2,000,000, to the United States or the State of Illinois, if they would prosecute the work of cutting through the summit level, and widening and deepening the canal for ships and steamboats. The essential difference was that it contained those additional provisions, and left the custody, control and expenditure of the money in the hands of the representatives and agents of the tax-payers and voters of Chicago, under all the checks and safeguards provided by the city charter, instead of placing it, in one sum of 3,000,000, if demanded by them, in the hands of five men to be appointed after conference with the movers in the project, as appears by their own resolutions, five men who are to give no security and be subject to no penalty, except a fine of one thousand dollars or imprisonment for one year, in case they should steal, squander or lose the whole three millions.

The substitute then was in fact an amendment, and tended to perfect the means for accomplishing the object proposed by the bill, the cleansing of the Chicago river.

You are therefore in error in saying that I proposed no such amendment. You are also in error in supposing that such amendments in any form would have been acceptable to the friends of the bill. They not only declined to avail themselves of the opportunity to amend the bill after the obnoxious features had been pointed out, but they defended those very features, and approved of the bill exactly as it stands.

You, and other advocates of the bill, attempt to justify it, by sweeping charges of incompetency and neglect against the Mayor and Common Council, and the Board of Public Works. You say:

"The journals of this city, one and all, echoing an universal public sentiment, have been calling on the city authorities, not merely for months, but for years, to do this work. They have called in vain. The city authorities have betrayed on this subject a deafness, and dumbness, and blindness absolutely without parallel in the municipal history of any city we ever heard of."

This charge is entirely unfounded, and particularly unjust, as it is made the pretext for a scheme which disgraces and deposes two respectable public bodies, while it destroys the chartered and constitutional rights of one hundred and seventy thousand people.

The nuisances complained of, which have been greatly exaggerated, and, at the worst, are only occasional, are bad water and bad air. They have received the full measure of attention from these city authorities for the last three years. In the winters of 1862-3 and 1863-4, the river was effectually cleaned by emptying the canal this way, under an arrangement with the trustees, proposed by the Mayor and sanctioned by the Common Council. The attempt was made to effect the same arrangement this winter, but it was declined by the canal officers, because, owing to the low stage of water in the Calumet and Desplaines rivers, about all the water of the canal was required for the use of mills at Lockport and Joliet. Committees have been appointed by the Common Council, and stringent ordinances reported and passed to prevent and suppress nuisances. A most stupendous and yet simple and economical plan has been originated by the Board of Public Works, sanctioned by the Common Council, and is now being carried out successfully at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars, for bringing on pure water from a point in Lake Michigan two miles, and if necessary five miles from shore, by a tunnel seventy feet below the surface level. Elaborate and ingenious plans have been considered and matured by the Board for creating a constant current in the river. Owing to the pendency of the canal enlargement bill in Congress, which was recommended by the President of the United States, and which our representative and his friends insisted had a fair prospect of success, and which is not yet finally disposed of, it seemed prudent to delay for a time any action involving the expenditure of millions. And now, in advance of these complaining parties, the Common Council have acted upon and sent to Springfield the draft of a bill conferring the power to borrow two million dollars, to be expended, if necessary, and under proper restrictions, in effectually cleansing the river and branches. Such are the facts; and the public can easily judge how far they justify the grave charges made, or the sweeping bill of the committee of thirty.

You and others refer to the creation of the Boards of Water and Sewerage Commissioners as a precedent for your new Board and its unlimited powers. You even say those Boards as originally constituted were not required to give bonds, in which you are entirely mistaken. The reference is peculiarly unfortunate. It is true the first Water Commissioners being authorized to succeed a private corporation were named in the act of incorporation, but at that time we had no Board of Public Works or Commissioners charged with similar duties, and even the first act provided that the successors to the Commissioners named, should be elected by the people. They were only authorized to borrow a small amount comparatively, viz: $300,000, which was less objectionable, as they were to have the management of a productive property, from the income of which interest could be met. They were made dependent on the Common Council who were authorized to fix their salaries and that of their Secretary, and to fix the amount of their bonds and approve the sureties. In 1855 the this act was amended, the Commissioners required to be elected from different divisions, by the people, and made still more dependent on the Common Council, whose consent was required before any further issue of bonds could be made. The Commissioners were also forbidden to sell seven per cent bonds at less than par.

The first Sewerage Commissioners created by act of Feb. 14th, 1855, were to be elected by the Common Council and their successors [illegible]. They were [illegible] bonds to [illegible] the amount fixed by the [illegible] Council, and increased at their [illegible] loans were subjected to their [illegible] were forbidden to sell [illegible] bonds at less than par, and could issue no bonds until the Common Council had approved of such issue by a vote of a majority of all the Aldermen by law authorized to be elected.

So much for these so-called precedents which are both against you.

But even these separate organizations were abandoned as we obtained experience, and upon the application of a large number of the most intelligent of our citizens they were merged in the Board of Public Works who were elected by the people and made subordinate to the Common Council. We now have a complete and harmonious system. The Board of Police Commissioners, the Board of Education, the Reform School Board, the Fire Department and the Board of Public Works, are all distinct and efficient but all dependent on and subject to the representatives of the people, the Mayor and Common Council, without whose consent no taxes can be levied, no funds appropriated, no money borrowed. All moneys are in the hands of the Treasurer, only to be drawn out on the warrant of the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor. The Treasurer and Comptroller give bonds in a large amount, and city officials who use the city moneys are made liable to conviction of felony and imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. Is not that system more sensible, more business like, more just, more republican, than the monstrous project under consideration.

It is true that the project is supported by a number of prominent and influential citizens, gentlemen of property, which for their own reputation, I trust, does not lie near the route of the proposed Calumet Canal. It is also true that a majority of a meeting, of which notice was duly published, but which in fact did not exceed fifty in number, when the vote was taken, or at any one time before, have approved it. But the value of that support and approval, are lessened by the action of the Committee in reporting in favor of the Calumet Canal, and of the meeting in voting to continue that Committee in existence and requesting the judges who were to have the appointing power, "to confer with said committee in reference to said appointments."

But whoever may support it, the bill itself is its own condemnation, for it aims to do what I presume was never attempted before in any city in the world, and will never be justified by its present advocates when reason has resumed its sway. It compels the Mayor and Comptroller of the city, without any authority from the people of the city or their representatives in the Common Council, to prepare three million dollars of city bonds, and to give them on their demand to five individuals now unknown, but with whose appointment the people of Chicago have nothing to do, who are required to have no property, to take no oath of office, and to give no security. It permits those individuals to sell those seven per cent bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, to their friends or others, if they wish; to put the proceeds in any wild-cat bank, without interest and without security; to appoint and pay an indefinite number of employees any amount of salary they may choose; to buy any amount of land at any price; to cut off all the great railroads and highways running south and east for an indefinite time; to adopt plans unknown to the public, to let contracts for millions of dollars in secret and without advertisement or bids; to go on for a year at a time without any report of their proceedings; and at last, if poor human nature has succumbed to temptation such as few have had, if by adroit knavery, or brazen theft, or blundering ignorance, these millions have been spirited away, and the people of Chicago left with a half dug ditch, a ruined credit, and an endless debt, it provides that the guilty parties if found out, tried and convicted, shall receive the enormous punishment of a fine of one thousand dollars or less, or imprisonment in the County Jail, or both.

Such is your bill. I now leave it to the people of Chicago, and the General Assembly.

Yours respectfully, S. S. HAYES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 1865.

The Death of Mr. Everett—Further Particulars.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 16.]

Our citizens were painfully startled yesterday by the news of the sudden death of Edward Everett. It was so lately that he had been seen on our streets, his face and step giving no sign of the change so soon to come, his last speech in Faneuil Hall was still so fresh in the mind of every one, that the unwelcome story could hardly be believed. The shock fell on all classes. His loss, felt everywhere to be a public calamity, came to almost a private grief, as his life and his services were discussed in the family circle. His death was announced in many pulpits during the morning service, and was made the subject of prayer and appropriate notice in the various churches. By noon it had become generally known.

Up to last week, Mr. Everett has been in remarkably good health. It will be remembered by many that he attended the inaugural ceremonies of the political year at the State House on the 4th inst., listening with attention to Gov. Andrews' address. On Saturday, the 7th, he was in the Superior Court, conducting his own case against the city of Charlestown. He devoted the forenoon of Monday last to the same business and went directly from the court-room to Faneuil Hall, where he spoke in aid of the project of sending assistance to the suffering citizens of Savannah.

Mr. Everett's speech was delivered with even more than his usual animation and grace of oratory. His manner was especially vivid, and his arguments for the cause in the interest of which he spoke were urged with great vigor and evident warmth of feeling. His face was unusually flushed, but bore no trace of the expression of latent suffering which has of late years been too often visible on his features. The remark was very general among those who listened to this, the last public effort of his life, that the eloquence of the appeal would compare favorably with anything which had ever fallen from his lips.

Mr. Everett, although much fatigued, returned to the Court House after the close of the Faneuil Hall meeting, and was engaged there from three to six o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening of the same day, Monday, January 9, he felt so unwell that he sent for his medical adviser, Dr. George Hayward, jr. He attributed his illness to the unusual labors of the day, saying that he spoke in Faneuil Hall with great effort. There appeared to be no alarming symptoms, but Mr. Everett was considerably more depressed in mind in relation to his sickness than would be expected naturally.

The next morning (Tuesday) the patient was somewhat better, but was persuaded not to fulfill his intention of going again to the Court House. On Wednesday he was not so well again. The difficulty appeared to be a severe cold on the lungs, threatening pneumonia sufficiently to cause anxiety among his friends. He was visited twice daily by Dr. Hayward during the week, continuing much in the same condition. On Saturday night Mr. Everett considered himself much better, and would not allow a watcher to remain in his room. His attendant, although thus prohibited from remaining with him, was in and out of the room frequently during the night, and had as constant care over him as a watcher could have kept. She saw him twenty minutes of four, when he was sleeping very quietly and calmly. At precisely four o'clock, just as the timepiece in the entry struck the hour, the attendant, sitting in the room directly over Mr. Everett's, heard a heavy fall. Running down stairs, she found him on the floor, breathing heavily, and evidently in an apoplectic fit. Dr. Hayward was sent for with all possible haste, and soon arrived, but not until Mr. Everett had breathed his last.

It is proper now to mention that Mr. Everett had a slight threatening of a similar attack of apoplexy about two years ago. Owing to his extreme sensitiveness on such subjects, he was not informed of the nature of this attack, and its precise character has only been known to Dr. Hayward and to one other person, Mr. Everett's constant attendant.

The Removal of the State Capital.

Mr. Joslyn has done a sensible thing, and the Legislature will do another if it adopt his bill, or some bill removing the State Capital to Chicago. There is no doubt that Chicago, although not geographically the centre of the State, is practically the centre. An immense majority of the people of Illinois can reach Chicago easier than they can Springfield, Decatur, Bloomington or Peoria, and at Chicago there would never be a lack of first class hotels and boarding houses. From Chicago the members could more easily and rapidly communicate with their constituents all over the State, by mail or telegraph, than from any other point, and the members could more easily, quickly and cheaply reach Chicago or return to their homes than from any other point. We vote for Chicago, and hope the removal will be ordered at this session of the Legislature.—*Rock Island Argus.*

The Twenty-third Corps to Join Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The *Democrat* learns that the 23d corps, Gen. Schofield's, will soon join Gen. Sherman via the Tennessee and Ohio rivers, and by rail to tide-water, thence by sea.

PADUCAH, Jan. 19.—The 23d Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Schofield, which did such excellent service in the recent battles in Tennessee, is now in motion, on its way to the east—destination not known.

The Fenian Brotherhood.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 20.—In the Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood, yesterday, Deputy Head Center read an interesting letter from the Central Envoy in Ireland, which was loudly applauded, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. On motion of Colonel Mullen, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report on the most practicable plan of raising immediately the greatest amount of funds to aid our brethren in Ireland.

Reported Capture of Wilmington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—In response to inquiries about the capture of Wilmington, the Washington agent of the Associated Press telegraphs as follows: "Washington, noon. I have just this moment returned from the Navy Department. I heard nothing there about the capture of Wilmington."

Rebel Raid from Canada.

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 20.—The *Tribune's* Montreal correspondent, for whose trustworthiness the editor vouches, announces a proposed rebel raid over the border, for the purpose of releasing the prisoners in Clinton prison, and that Plattsburg, Rouses Point, Burlington, Waterbury, Vt., and Haverhill, N. H., will be visited.

Railroad Accident.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—Two cars on yesterday morning's express train on the C. C. and C. Road were thrown off the track near Wellington by a broken rail. Fifteen persons were injured. None killed.

The Tobacco Question.

At a Convention held in Dayton, Ohio, a few days ago, it was the unanimous opinion that it would [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT VIA REBEL SOURCES.

More of the Peace Movement.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MONITOR PATAPSCO BY A TORPEDO.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Peace Question in the Rebel Congress—Rebel Dissensions—Spirit of the Richmond Press on the Fall of Fort Fisher, Etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Richmond papers contain a debate in the rebel Congress, which shows that the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the peace propositions, reported unanimously in favor of sending commissioners to sue for peace. It also shows that this action has produced a rupture between Jeff Davis and the Richmond oligarchy on one side, and Congress, representing the people, on the other, which is shaking the whole framework of the Confederacy. Mr. Orr declared that the people were determined that in some form the statesmanship of the country shall be invoked in an honest effort to end the carnival of death by negotiation. The debate is the most important which has occurred during the war.

The Richmond papers are again abusing Jeff. Davis, General Bragg, and all others, except Lee, for allowing Fort Fisher to fall. They again call for Lee as Dictator.

The *Sentinel* having published an article denouncing the peace resolutions as treason, an exciting debate took place in the House, in which the *Sentinel* was roughly handled. Jeff. Davis was accused of endeavoring to intimidate the advocates of an honorable and peaceful settlement of the war. In the House, also, there was a debate on the proposed repeal of the exemption law. Marshall, of Kentucky, was in favor of a clean sweep of every man in the country. He said the rebels had not begun to fight yet. Others said the country needed farmers, and that the people should be divided into soldiers and producers.

The Richmond *Whig* says the proposition which came from Jeff. Davis, to repeal the exemption law, rightfully finds but little favor in Congress.

The Richmond *Examiner* suggests that all the cotton at Wilmington be burned, as the port being closed, the place is no longer of any consequence, and may fall into the enemy's hands. The Richmond *Enquirer*, acknowledging the port closed, says: "Now for the first time we are thrown entirely upon our own resources. Butler could have taken it on Christmas day, but he did not, because he was afraid. It would be folly to pretend that the port of Wilmington was not of great value to our cause, but that it did us much harm is equally clear."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 18th says: "The news was unusually scarce yesterday. There is uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Richmond and Mobile, but so far as we could learn, not a line of news, official or otherwise, was received.

"The report of Seddon's retirement from the Cabinet has not been confirmed, nor, indeed, any of the rumors of high military and political appointments circulated by sanguine persons within the past few days.

"We learn that the Secretary of War has directed the Provost Marshal at Fredericksburg to release Mr. Foote from custody. It is uncertain whether he will now proceed to Washington or return to Richmond."

FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR AND SHERMAN'S ARMY.

A Monitor Destroyed by Torpedoes—Capture of Pocotaligo Bridge by the 17th Corps.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The United States transport Fulton, from Port Royal, 17th, has arrived.

The Monitor Patapsco was destroyed off Charleston at two o'clock on the morning of the 17th, while doing picket duty, by rebel torpedoes. Forty or fifty of her crew went down with her; names not ascertained.

On the night of the 14th the 17th corps, commanded by General Hatch, advanced on Pocotaligo bridge, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and captured it, together with the fortifications and twelve guns, losing in the charge forty men killed and wounded. The guns were spiked. The enemy had evacuated during the night and fell back toward Charleston.

ABOUT PEACE.

Blair Returns to Richmond—Hopeful Anticipations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "F. P. Blair, Sr., will start for Richmond again to-morrow. Since his return he has been in frequent and close consultation with the President and other leading members of the Administration, but what the character of his communication has been, or with what authority he is now clothed, is a fact unknown. That he should so soon return is indicative of his having been charged with some communication from Jeff. Davis, the terms of which have not been made public, and in connection with the successes achieved by our forces since his interview with the rebel Executive, and the evident disinclination of the mass of the Southern people to continue the war, induces a belief on the part of the Administration that the resources of statesmanship may now be usefully employed, in connection with a vigorous prosecution of military and naval operations, to bring about a termination of existing difficulties. It is now certain that he returns at once to the rebel capital. This would indicate that Mr. Blair's first mission was far more successful than was alleged to transpire."

GENERAL SHERMAN AND THE NEGROES.

A Scheme for the Amelioration of the Blacks in Georgia.

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 20.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "One of the results of Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah is to solve a doubt as to the soundness of Gen. Sherman on the negro question. This soldier's views and policy are those of the Government. His treatment of the negroes in Savannah has inspired them with confidence, and they rely on him wholly. He has borne in his heart a great scheme for the benefit of their race in Georgia, and it is understood here that the country will be electrified in a few days by an order from him, partitioning among them the abandoned Sea Island property of fugitive rebel planters, and establishing them in their new freeholds and laying the foundation of a new social condition in the South [illegible] the country are now permitted clearly to see."

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Butler—Reported Resignation of a Senator.

NEW YORK, Friday, January 20.—The New York *Tribune's* special from Washington says: "General Butler has turned over to his successor half a million of dollars, the proceeds of taxes on sutlers and other traders, and other moneys."

It is rumored that Senator McDougall, of California, will resign.

FROM MOBILE.

The Situation Thereabouts—Prospects of an Early Capture of the City.

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 20.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from before Mobile, Jan. 5th, says: "As matters now rest, the advantages of situation are largely on our side. Deceived as to our original intentions, most of the rebel forces designed to protect the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the navigation of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, are far up in the interior, or else so scattered in their endeavors to cover vulnerable points of railroad as to have no great strength. Furthermore, the fear of another raid from Vicksburg to Memphis will not permit them to alter the present disposition of their troops. They cannot make a movement without endangering the communications of Mobile. This state of affairs is being taken advantage of, and such movements and dispositions are being made as promise speedily to compass the fall of the city. Gen. Granger is already active, while the troops on and near the Pascagoula River will not be far behind. I expect soon to write you of heavy fighting on both land and water."

Proceedings in the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Jan. 20.

IN THE SENATE.

Reports of Standing Committees.—Mr. Bushnell, from Judiciary, recommended the passage of a bill to amend chapter 40, of the Revised Statutes, relative to real estate.

A substitute was reported for a law for the preservation of game—substitute adopted; also a bill for the preservation of fish in the Illinois, Fox and Dupage rivers. These bills were engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Addams, the visit to Jacksonville was postponed to the 27th.

The following were reported and ordered to a third reading:

Mr. Powers—To amend the statute laws.

Mr. Lindsay—To incorporate the town of Washington; to legalize the vote of Wayne county.

Mr. Green, of Alexander—Relative to insane persons and asylum.

Mr. Lansing, from the Committee on Banks, to amend the charter of Alton; to incorporate the Kaskaskia Coal Company, and charter Ottawa.

Mr. Hunter, to incorporate the Illinois and California Silver Mining Company; establishing a ferry in Grundy county.

Mr. Schofield, to incorporate Duquoin.

Mr. Richards, to incorporate the Sterling Bridge and the Sterling Cemetery.

Mr. Ward introduced a bill creating the Bureau of Emigration and Statistics. Ordered printed.

Mr. Ward, from the Finance Committee, reported the accounts of S. D. Irvin correct.

Mr. Richards, from the Military Committee, substitute bill in relation to Adjutant General.

Mr. Eastman reported a number of bills enrolled.

Mr. Mack, from the Railroad Committee, that the bill providing for election of officers of railroad companies and for the repeal of sections of the St. Charles Railroad charter, be laid on the table—carried; and that the bills enabling the Michigan Central to hold real estate, relative to a joint track in Chicago, incorporating the Shawneetown branch of the Illinois Central, to amend the charter of the Paris and Decatur Railroad, incorporating the Alton Pike Railroad, be passed.

Mr. Mack moved to take up the resolution relative to the duty on foreign paper. Mr. McConnel offered an amendment—to provide such a duty as to produce some revenue and not be prohibitory. The resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Green, of Marion, introduced a bill to amend the charter of Centralia.

Mr. Funk—Relative to trespassing.

Mr. Eastman moved to take up the Union Stock Yard bill off the table and adopt the Committee's substitute. After a parliamentary battle, the motion was carried.

SPRINGFIELD, January 20.

HOUSE.

A remonstrance from citizens of Cook county was presented against increasing pay for [illegible] prisoners; a petition for authorizing the city of Elgin to appropriate money for war purposes.

Mr. Isham moved a suspension of the rules and [illegible] a bill for incorporating the Chicago River Commissioners; read twice and referred to the Canal Committee.

Several bills conferring power on counties to levy tax for bounty purposes were taken up and passed.

Mr. Cook, of Cook, presented a bill enabling the citizens of Cook county to levy a tax for bounty purposes; read two times and referred.

Mr. Childs presented a bill incorporating the town of Wheaton. Mr. Fincher, for incorporating the town of Danville. Mr. Wake, to [illegible] Pike county, to procure subsistence [illegible]. Passed.

Considerable pleasantry grew out of the report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, which reported on a resolution submitted yesterday, censuring the Chicago TRIBUNE for the uncalled-for and untrue strictures regarding the action of members in connection with stationery. The report, being personal, was withdrawn, while the House concurred in indorsing the occasion which called it forth.

The Committee reported the bill back, incorporating the Great Western Insurance Company, with amendment, which caused a lengthy discussion on the policy of chartering Insurance Companies by special legislation. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The visit to the State Institution at Jacksonville [illegible] postponed until the 27th.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.

A joint resolution [illegible] requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the duty on paper, has passed the Senate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1865.

The panic in Gold in New York, to-day spread to this city, and the value of almost every merchantable article was correspondingly affected thereby. Pork declined $2.00@3.00 per brl and Wheat fell 10@12c per bushel. Speculation was completely checked, for there was a strong downward feeling in nearly all the general markets. The report that Mr. Blair has gone again to Richmond on a peace mission, and that there was a growing Union feeling in the rebel Congress, unsettled everything and rendered operators in produce panic-stricken.

The demand for money was moderate, but the discount houses are generally refusing to make advances. The rate of discount is nominal at 10 per cent, but street rates are firm at 2@3 per cent per month.

Eastern Exchange was in very light supply and street rate was firm at ¼ discount to par buying, and ¼ prem. selling. At the morning session of the Stock Board, a sale of $5,000 was made at par.

Gold opened in New York at 207, declined to 201, with rumors of 198, and closed at 3:00 p. M. at 203. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold-broker.

10:00	207	1:30	203½
10:30	206¼	2:00	203
11:30	204½	3:00	204¼
12:15	202	3:30	203
12:30	201		

Here the gold market was active at 205@203, selling down as low as 198 and closing with 200 bid. The principal buyers were short sellers. At the morning session of the Chicago Stock Exchange about $15,000 were sold at 204@206 cash. Silver was weak and sold as low as 190, closing with buyers at 195.

Government Bonds declined in New York to 106¼ for five-twenties and to 100¾ for ten-forties. Here the market was quiet, with buyers at New York quotations.

—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* of the 17th contains the following:

"The general trade of the city is reviving slowly, both in dry goods and general merchandise. In groceries there is more disposition than ever to deal for gold, and nearly all the large transactions in this class of merchandise are based on real money. The frequent fluctuations in the currency have rendered this course absolutely necessary to protect those who make cargo sales. A small adverse difference in gold while the deliveries are being arranged and settled for will wipe out the entire commission on an invoice, and thus the seller fixes the price in coin for his own protection. Buyers, too, find a calculation of profits based on real payment much the most reliable."

—The N. Y. *Herald*, with regard to the suit between the stockholders of the old Galena and Chicago Union Railroad and the Northwestern Railroad Company, says:

"The bull and bear contest over the Chicago and Northwestern stock is waxing hot. The bears are provided with a synopsis of the complaint filed at Chicago in opposition to the recent consolidation of the Galena and Northwestern roads, and with it wish to do signal damage to their foes; while the bulls are strongly disposed to carry up the stock, in spite of their adversaries. It is "a pretty quarrel as it stands," and we advise those who are out of it to keep out of it. The bears have a large outstanding interest, and they are alarmed at the upward turn of the stock to-day, and are doing their best to depress it, while the bulls are about equally apprehensive. It is a Wall street game, and interesting only as a study of Wall street morality and stockjobbing strategy. To expose the secret machinery of this affair would be even more aggravating to some of the parties concerned than the publication of their incomes has proved to many of the would-be millionaires of Wall street and elsewhere, and an outburst of virtuous indignation might not unreasonably be expected.

—In Louisville on Wednesday exchange was active at par buying, and ¼ premium selling. Tennessee money was dull; and we quote Bank of Tennessee, 48 buying, and 52 selling. Union and Planters' Bank, 60 buying, and 70 selling. Southern money very dull, 25@30 buying, and 30@35 selling. City vouchers in request at 10 per cent discount.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit fives on the Union Bank of Haverhill, Massachusetts, are in circulation. They are dangerous imitations of the genuine notes, and people should be careful about taking any five dollar bills of this bank.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash, Jan. 20, 1865, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	106¾	108	C. & T.	107¾	109¼
C. & N. W.	29¾	31¼	Hudson River	99¼	102¾
C. & N. W. pfd.	62¾	64¼	Ill. Central	118¾	....
Erie (com.)	70¾	70¾	Cumb'd Coal	44	48¾
Erie pfd.	93	94	Ill. 6 ₩ ct War Loan bonds	99	....
C. & Pitts	81¾	83¾	U. S. 6 ₩ ct 5-20 Coupons	106¾	....
M S. (com.)	64¾	69¾	U. S. 5 ₩ cent. 10-40	100¾	....
M. S. (gtd.)	132	....	U. S. 6 ₩ cent bonds, '81	110¾	....
P. Ft. W. & C.	91	92¾	U. S. 7-30s	115	....
M. C.	103¼	105¾	U. S. 1 yr cert.	97¾	....
C. & A. (com.)	90¾	....	Am. Gold	206	203¾
C. & A. (pfd)	96¾	....			
Rock Island	88¾	93¾			
B. & Q.	116	118			
Quicksilver	82¾	84			

Market—1st Board weak. 2d Board firm.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

The Second National Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan at par and accrued interest. This loan is open for investment in any sums—the notes being issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1000, and are convertable at the expiration of three years from 15th August, 1864, into 5-20 gold bearing six per cent bonds. A commission of ¼ per cent is allowed to Banks and Bankers, and notes forwarded by express free of charge.

This Bank also deals in other U. S. Securities at market rates. J. A. ELLIS, President.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1865.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	1,071	862
Wheat	18,710	....
Corn	9,958	8,569
Oats	41,890	8,847
Rye	3,925	....
Barley	400	....
Grass Seed	40,540	18,572
Flax Seed	1,455	....
Broom Corn	6,280	2,944
Cured Meats	73,496	505,850
Pork	....	775
Lard	33,280	153,540
Tallow	15,037	44,049
Butter	810	390
Dressed Hogs	2,087	725
Live Hogs	1,214	644
Cattle	1,584	380
Hides	56,580	45,387
Highwines	15	635
Wool	....	2,227
Lumber	67,000	561,000
Shingles	78,000	256,900
Lath	....	55,000
Salt, brls	....	490

The panic, commenced yesterday, raged to-day with greater fury than ever. The report that Blair had returned to Richmond, with the great fall in gold, unsettled values, and holders became terror-stricken, and the prices of produce fell with alarming rapidity. Those speculators who have been operating for larger prices, were completely "cornered," and the consequence was that the bankers, to save themselves, sold out the collaterals, and completely broke the market.

The Provision market was comparatively quiet, but several lots of Pork having been pressed to sale show a very material decline. Mess Pork was sold at a decline of $3.00—300 brls having changed hands at $34.00, but it is proper here to state that few if any of the leading packers offered their brands for sale, and well-established brands could not have been purchased at that price. The choice brands are held off the market entirely. Prime Mess Pork was "panicy," and sold at a decline of $2.00@2.50 per brl, with sales of 500 brls in lots at $30.00@30.25—the market closing unsettled. The holders of Prime Mess Pork are mainly speculators, and this is given as a reason why it is more freely offered at the decline than Mess Pork. Bulk Meats were quiet, and the only sale reported was a lot of 100 bxs Shoulders at 15½c packed. Sweet Pickled Hams were quiet and steady, with sales of 200 trcs choice at 17½. A lot of 10,000 lbs sugar-cured Bacon Hams was sold at 21½c boxed and delivered. Lard was dull at 20½c, at which we note light sales of prime steam. Yellow Grease was sold at 15c.

Dressed Hogs were dull and 50@60c lower, with light sales at $14.80@14.25 ₩ 100 lbs—the market closing unsettled.

Highwines were in very limited demand and the market was easier, with sales of only about 250 brls, at $2.19@2.20—closing quiet.

The Wheat market was again panic-stricken, and we note a further decline in prices of 10@12c per bushel, with sales of about 100,000 bushels at $1.40@1.45 for No 1 Spring—the market closing quiet but firm at $1.43½@1.44.

Corn was in limited demand, and we note a further decline of 1c ₩ bushel, with sales of Rejected at 80@81c in store. No 1 Corn afloat in the last half of April was offered at 90c without buyers.

Oats were dull and prices fell 2½@3c per bushel, with sales of only about 5,000 bushels, at 61@63c for No. 1, and 61c for No. 2. Towards the close there was an improved feeling in the market, and prices were firm at 61½@62c for winter receipts, and 62@62½c for fresh receipts No. 1 in store.

Rye fell 2@3c per bushel, with trifling sales of No. 1 at $1.02½. There was very little demand.

Barley was almost wholly neglected—only a car load of new No. 2 having changed hands at $1.35 in store.

Seeds were dull and lower. Timothy declined about 50c per bushel, with sales at $4.50@5.25. Clover Seed was sold at $13.00. Flax Seed was nominal.

The Grocery market is dull and unsettled. Coffees may be quoted nominally 1c lower. Refined Sugars are dull and fully ½c lower. Raw Sugars are in light supply, and may be quoted ¼@½c lower.

Hides are dull, and ½c lower on all descriptions of Green. Dry Flint and Dry Salted are without change.

The market for Oils is dull, but prices are without change.

Dried Apples are in light supply, the demand is active and the market is firm. We note sales of several lots of Ohio at 13c in brls, and 14½c in bags.

Carbon Oil is unsettled and nominal. A sale was made at 70c for standard.

There is a large speculative movement in Cut Tobacco, owing to advices from Washington relative to the proposed tax, and heavy sales have been made at an advance of 10@30c per lb. Good summer worked plug is in fairly active demand and firm.

The wool market is dull, neglected and almost nominal.

LATER.

In the afternoon, owing to the advance in gold, the wheat market became quite strong, and advanced to $1.50 for No 1 Spring, but afterwards fell back to $1.44; subsequently it recovered and closed firm at $1.48. There was nothing of any moment doing in provisions. There were buyers of Prime Mess Pork at $30.00@30.50 "spot." A lot of 500 brls was sold at $31.00 deliverable February 1st. Whisky was weak, with sellers at $2.25.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

MORNING SESSION—Jan. 20.

Notwithstanding the excitement in the produce trade, the attendance at the morning session of the Chicago Stock Exchange was good, and considerable spirit was displayed. In stocks there was very little done, but under the call of "American Gold," there was quite an animated scene. At first all operations were based on the first dispatch of gold from New York—207—but towards the close, as the [illegible] came in, each one reporting lower quotations, the bidding and offers became spirited and the excitement increased. Altogether about $112,000 changed hands at a range of 204@208 cash, and at 209 seller three, and 200 seller fifteen. The news of the fall of gold to 202 did not arrive till about five minutes from the hour of adjournment, else the transactions would have been much heavier, as the members were only beginning to operate in a spirited manner when the President's hammer fell, and the business of the session was closed.

We are happy to see that the President is determined to enforce promptitude as regards the hour of meeting and adjournment. As many of the members of the Stock Exchange have business to transact on the Board of Trade, which meets at 11 o'clock, it is important that the session of the Stock Exchange should not be prolonged beyond that hour.

The following are the bids and offers on the call of stocks at the morning session:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20s	105	108½
U. S. 10-40s	100	102
U. S. 7-30s, new	99	99½
Cook County Scrip, old	95	....
Cook County Scrip, new	94½	94
Illinois Central	110	....
Michigan Southern, common	....	....
First National Bank	120	....
Fourth National Bank	100	110
Union National Bank	110	....

SALES AT MORNING SESSION.

50 shares Third National Bank, at [illegible]; 5000 New York Exchange, at par; 500 American gold, cash, at 206¼; further lots of 500 to 3000 American gold, cash and seller three and seller fifteen, at [illegible].

EVENING SESSION—JAN. 20.

There was a full attendance at the evening board, and considerable interest was manifested, but the business transacted was light. The following table shows the bids and offers of stocks, &c:

U. S. 6s, 1881; 5-20s; 10-40s; 7-30s, old and new; Certificates of Indebtedness; One Year Treasury Notes; Cook County 6s, scrip, old and new; Chicago 7s; Illinois Cent. R. R.; Chicago City R. W., S. D.; 2d National Bank; 4th do; Mechanics' National Bank; Merchants'; Manufacturers' National Bank; Union National Bank; Merchants' Savings Loan & T. Co.; Equitable Ins. Co.; Garden City Ins. Co.; Union Ins. & Trust Co.; Merchants Ins. Co.; People's Gas Co.; Chamber of Commerce. [figures illegible]

The following is a list of the sales at the Evening Board:

50 shares First National Bank at 125; 5000 New York Exchange at 70 ₩ M prem.; 500 American Gold, cash, at 203½; further lots of American Gold, cash and seller three and seller five, at [illegible]; 200 Large Silver, cash, at [illegible].

Pittsburg Oil Trade—Jan. 19.

Business in the oil market was not very active. Notwithstanding the supply of receipts by the river have been cut off, there still appears to be a few barrels left. Our reports from Oil City are favorable to buyers. The market was dull at the mouth. Crude was offered at $11.00 ₩ brl—this being a decline of about 1½c ₩ gallon. When prices reach the top, there is generally a decline—that time seems to have arrived. In our own market, prices were unchanged. The stock to operate in being very light, prices have undergone no material change for a week past. The quotations were: Crude, 36@38c—packages returned; 45@46c—packages included. Refined Oil—The market moved slowly. Sellers were not very anxious whilst buyers seemed indifferent, taking hold very sparingly. In fact, the principal operations were in a small way, for export to the western markets. Tar was in fair demand with small sales at previous prices. The supply on hand is not large. Naptha was more fancied. We note the market firm at 30@40c for bond and free.

China Tea Circular.

AMOY, Nov. 9, 1864.—(Quotations duty paid.)—The suspension of business at this port still continues, and the market for all imports is at a standstill, the rebels still being close to the place. Some 3,000 half chests of Congou have been settled at $13.00@20.00, leaving the market bare of this description. Oolongs are held more firmly, and only 2,000 half chests have been taken at $15.75@27.50 for common to choice. Settlements stocks are reduced to 13,000 half chests, no arrivals having come in from the country. The Falcon has sailed for New York, taking 6,136 [illegible] of Congou, and 7,800 of Oolong, leaving nothing on the berth for either England or America.

Lake Shipping Interests.

At a convention held in Buffalo it was moved by Captain Frank Perew, and carried, that this meeting suggest to the Convention to be held in Detroit, that all sail vessels arriving at Chicago, or other ports, for down loads, take their turns for loading down freight at rates established by a committee, and that any vessel not ready to load in her turn on account of not having discharged her up load, shall be superseded by the next vessel, or vessels in turn, or take her own turn. And in turn, when discharged, the vessel owner shall buy and ship, on his own vessel, except in her regular turn.

It was suggested that the General Convention be held in Detroit on the third Wednesday in February.

New Tobacco—High Prices.

Seven hogsheads of the new crop, grown by W. B. Thomas, of Trigg county, were sold in Louisville a few days ago by Messrs. Spratt & Co. at the following prices: $22.00, $22.00, $21.50, $24.00, $23.75 ₩ 100 lbs, and one hogshead lugs at $17.90 ₩ 100 lbs.

Boston Provision Market—Jan. 17.

Pork is selling at $38.00@39.00 for prime; $42.00@43.00 for mess, and $[illegible] for clear, cash. Beef ranges from $22.00@24.00 for mess, and [illegible] for extra mess. Lard 23c in brls and trcs; and smoked hams 22@23c per lb, cash. Butter and cheese are selling at previous prices.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

HOGS—There is, in reality, no market for Hogs. The decline in gold, and the consequent tumble in provisions, has completely knocked the bottom out of the Live Hog trade. Consignees and owners, finding it impossible to effect sales without incurring more than positive loss, are sending their hogs to the slaughter-houses, after which they find their way to market as dressed hogs. The shippers are doing but little. The roads are blocked at the Bridge, Buffalo and Dunkirk, and transportation east of these points is difficult. From the limited number of sales it is impossible to quote the actual decline, but shippers may rest assured that the market is terrible. We note the following sales:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price
Leach	Smith	49	262	00.00
Gregory & Co.	Killinger	100	250	12.50
Strahorn	Phillips	66	200	11.25
Stone	Phillips	80	190	10.00
Hipsley	Worden	101	265	00.00
Pierce	Young	156	249	00.00
Brown	Montgomery	112	208	11.45
Bone	Phillips	200	199	11.00

CATTLE—There was a fair supply of Cattle in the yards to-day, but the quality generally was below mediocrity. Coarse cattle, such as sometime ago were in demand by contractors, are very dull, and in order to effect sales, holders were compelled to make a concession of fully 25c per 100 lbs on the ruling figures of yesterday. Good shipping beeves are in limited supply and quiet, but firm. There are few extra cattle offering. Taken as a whole the market may be called tame. There is some inquiry for good fat cows, both for city consumption and shipment. The best sale of the day was a lot of 34 steers, averaging 1026 lbs, sold by John Adams to Moore, at $7.25. Strahorn & Co. have a drove of 100 head, fed by Gibbon, of Warren county, Ill., and 28 from Iowa, which will be on sale to-morrow. They are represented to be of excellent quality. We note the following sales:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Adams	Moore	34	1026	7.25
Cook	Caldwell	21	1097	—
Hohn	Roehling	19	850	—
Adams	Caldwell	28	1030	6.00
Shannon	Moore	78	1054	[illegible]
Gregory	McLean	16	905	5.00
Leach	Morris	16	1240	6.50
McGovern	Webb	20	1310	7.00
G. Adams	Fawcett	10	1456	7.25
do	Zeigler	38	9[illegible]8	4.75
do	Hall	14	1102	6.75
do	Myers	23	1158	6.25
do	Bruneman	29	1300	5.00
Burchard & Co.	Wahl	15	850	4.87½
do	Zeigler	16	850	4.25
G. Adams	do	33	1000	4.50
Coseman	do	27	925	4.12½
Yager	do	25	864	4.75
Bentley	do	38	1125	4.87½
Ryder	do	16	1008	5.00
Thomson	do	48	1250	[illegible]
do	do	11	[illegible]	4.00
Hyman	do	10	965	4.75
Thompson	do	10	916	4.37½
Freeman	Fawcett	43	1285	6.62½
W. & Maffrey	Mackway	12	900	4.25
do	do	18	780	4.00
Bone	Harewood	20	1100	6.50
—	Daube	20	1150	5.50

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1865.

FREIGHTS—Scarce, but rates are unchanged. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	1.60	3.20	1.60
To Boston, all rail	1.75	3.50	1.75
To Buffalo, all rail	1.00	2.00	1.00
To Philadelphia all rail	1.55	3.10	1.55
To Baltimore all rail	1.55	3.10	1.55

FLOUR—Received to-day, 1,071 brls; shipped, 862 brls. Market dull and [illegible]. No transactions.

Bran—Declined $3.00@3.50 per ton. Sales to-day, 18 tons in bulk on track at $20.00.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 18,710 bu; shipped, none. Market "panicky" and 10@12c ₩ bushel lower. Sales to-day were: [illegible] No. 1 Spring in store [illegible]; 24,000 bu do at $1.44; 10,000 bu do at $1.43¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.43½; 12,000 bu do at $1.43; 3,000 bu do at $1.42; 11,000 bu do at $1.41; 12,000 bu do at $1.40—the market closing quiet.

CORN—Received to-day, 9,958 bu; shipped, 8,569 bu. Market dull and 1c lower. Sales were: 2,500 bu Rejected Corn in store at 80c; 500 bu do at 81c in store; 2,000 bu do at 80c on track; 1,500 bu do at 82c, delivered; [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 41,890 bu; shipped, 8,847 bu. Market declined 2½@3c per bushel, and very dull. Sales to-day were: [illegible] bu No. 1 Oats in store at 63½c; [illegible] bu do at 62c; [illegible] bu do at 61c—the market closing firmer at 61½@62c for winter and 62@62½c for fresh receipts No 1. Of No. 2 the sales were only 1,800 bu at 61c.

RYE—Received to-day, 3,925 bu. Market dull and 2c lower. Sales were: [illegible] bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.02½.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 400 bu. Market dull. Sales were: [illegible] bu No 2 (new inspection) in South Side houses at $1.35.

ALCOHOL—Quiet and nominal at $4.45@4.50 per gal.

BUTTER—Market dull and ½c lower. Sales to-day were: [illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BAGGING—There is a fairly active trade in all descriptions and the market continues firm. We quote: [illegible]

COFFEE—Owing to the fall in gold, the market is dull and unsettled, and prices may be quoted fully 1c lower [illegible]

CRANBERRIES—Are in demand [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels dull and nominal [illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

EGGS—Are dull and [illegible]

FISH—There is a fairly active business doing in all descriptions, and the market is very firm. [illegible] Whitefish, Trout, Mackerel, Codfish, Herrings, Salmon, Lobsters, Oysters [prices illegible]

FRUITS—Green Fruits are quiet and unchanged. [illegible] Dried Apples [illegible]. We quote: Green Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Dried Apples, Dried Ohio Apples, Blackberries, Raspberries, Peaches, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Almonds, Prunes, Sardines [prices illegible]

GREASE—The demand is light and the market is quiet. Sales to-day were:—60 trcs Yellow at 15c. We quote: White Grease, Dead Hog Grease, Yellow Grease, Brown Grease [prices illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 15 brls. Market dull. Sales to-day were [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 2,087; shipped, 725. Market dull and declined 50@60c [illegible]

HIDES—Received, 56,580 lbs; shipped, 45,387 lbs. Owing to the decline in gold the market is quite dull, and green hides are fully ½c lower. Dry Flint and Dry Salted are unchanged. We quote: Green Country, Green, part cured, Green Salted, Dry Salted, Dry Flint, Kip, Green Salted, Calf, Green Salted, Murrain Kips, Deacon Skins [prices illegible]. Sales to-day: 100 green salted at [illegible]

HAY—Is dull. There is no shipping demand and the inquiry is restricted to small lots for city use. We quote: [wholesale and retail prices of Timothy and Prairie, illegible]

LEATHER—Is quiet, owing to the decline in gold. There is no change in prices. We quote: [illegible]

LUMBER—Received 67,000 feet; shipped, 561,000 feet Lumber, 256,900 Shingles and 55,000 Lath. The market is firm, with a good demand. Prices unchanged. Fencing continues scarce. We quote: [illegible]

OILS—The decline in gold has unsettled the market, but prices remain unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market is unsettled and prices are nominal. A sale of standard oil was made at 70c.

POULTRY—Quiet. Prices nominal. We quote: Chickens, dressed; Ducks, dressed; Turkeys, dressed [illegible]

POTATOES—Fair demand, with prices unchanged. We quote: Choice Potatoes; Common Potatoes; Choice Potatoes [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The market was comparatively quiet and inactive, and the few sales made consisted of lots pressed on the market [illegible] holders and packers are not offering their stocks for sale.

Mess Pork—Dull and $3.00 ₩ brl lower. Sales, 300 brls city and 100 brls country packed Mess Pork at $34.00.

Prime Mess Pork—Dull and declined $2.00@2.50 ₩ brl. Sales [illegible] Prime Mess Pork at $30.00@30.25—the market closing unsettled and weak.

Bulk Meats—100 bxs Shoulders at 15½c packed.

Sweet Pickled Hams—200 trcs sweet pickled Hams (choice) at 17½c.

Bacon Hams—10,000 lbs sugar-cured Bacon Hams packed in boxes and delivered, at 21½c.

Lard—Dull. Sales, [illegible] prime steam Leaf Lard at 20½c.

SUGARS—Owing to the decline in gold, the market is unsettled, and prices may be quoted ½c lower on raw, and ½c on refined. We quote: Cuba, Porto Rico, Molasses Sugar, N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated, White A, Circle A, White B, Extra C, Yellow C [prices illegible]

SYRUPS—Are quiet and scarcely as firm. We quote: N. Y. Syrups, Cuba Molasses, New Orleans, Philadelphia Bee Hive [prices illegible]

SEEDS—Received, [illegible] lbs Grass Seed and [illegible] lbs Flax Seed. Shipped, [illegible] lbs Grass Seed. [illegible] Clover Seed [illegible] Flax—Nominal at [illegible]

SALT—Shipped, 490 brls. Market firm. Sales, 140 brls Onondaga Fine Salt at [illegible]. We quote the market for car-loads as follows: Onondaga Fine Salt, Michigan Fine Salt, Coarse Salt, Ground Solar, Dairy, with sacks, Dairy, without sacks, Ground Alum [prices illegible]

TALLOW—Received, [illegible] lbs. Neglected and nominal at [illegible] for city, and 15c for country.

TEAS—The decline in gold has caused a quiet feeling in the market, but the light stocks here and in the East give considerable firmness to the market, which the fall in gold has not yet overcome. We quote: Young Hyson, inferior to common, superior to fine, extra to choice; Imperial, superior to fine, extra to choice; Gunpowder, superior to fine, extra to choice; Japan, natural leaf, fine to extra fine; Oolong, superior to fine, extra to choice; Souchong [prices illegible]

TOBACCO—There is a fairly active movement in good summer-worked plug, and the market is very firm. Owing to advices from Washington relative to the tax, there is a strong speculative movement in Cut Tobacco, and the market is higher. Round lots are held at an advance of 10@30c, which is asked in quotations to the country trade. We quote: Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco—Choice, Medium, Common; Smoking Tobacco—Choice, Medium, Common Stems; Plug Tobacco—Natural Leaf, Half-bright, Choice Black, sound, Medium, sound, Common, sound [prices illegible]

VINEGAR—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote: Pure Cider Vinegar, per gal; Pure Malt Vinegar, per gal; Common Malt Vinegar, per gal [prices illegible]

WOOL—Shipped, 2,227 lbs. The wool market is very dull and prices may be quoted a little lower than nominal. We quote: Coarse and medium fleece; Factory Tub-washed [prices illegible]

SHEEP—Are in fair demand and firm at full rates. Sales were: [illegible]

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

[illegible]—All who have used the [illegible]

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS, CONSUMPTION, PLEURISY, CROUP, HOARSENESS,

Or any other PULMONARY COMPLAINT [illegible]

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, promotes free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease, no remedy has ever been found so effectual. It soothes the inflamed membrane, suppresses the cough, and relieves the difficulty of breathing, and causes an easy expectoration, all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS may be used as an effective remedy for Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all Bilious Affections.

All of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are sold in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and B. M. ROOBER; LORD & SMITH; [illegible] VAN SCHAACK; and SMITH & DWYER. [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

CALIFORNIA FIRE NEWS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Markets by Telegraph.

Amusements.

Wants.

Wants—Situations.

Wants—Boarding.

Real Estate for Sale.

Real Estate to Rent.

Lost.

Taken Up.

Petroleum Company.

Dr. D. JAYNE'S REMEDIES.

Special Notices.

To Cure Catarrh. [illegible]

Hair Uprooted. [illegible]

Well To-Day, Sick To-Morrow.

Such is the experience of thousands. [illegible] ... HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS ... [illegible] ... in the West Indies, South America and Australia.

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye.

50 CENTS A BOX.

[illegible] ... Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, [illegible] Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Agents.

Drunkenness Cured.

[illegible] ... Price $1 per box, or packages of six bottles ... JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Agents.

Dr. Hand's Specific.

[illegible] ... Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by Druggists everywhere. JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Agents.

Upham's

HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best hair-dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, etc. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Barber's Itch, etc. Price, 50 cents a box.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $1 a package.

UPHAM'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC is warranted to cure Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, no matter how long standing. Price, $1 a box.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER will remove the hair from low foreheads in five minutes, without injury to the skin. Price, $1 a bottle.

DR. LA PORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR, the great Nervine and Rejuvenating Remedy, restores to manly vigor all who are suffering from impaired spinal energy, nervous debility, &c., arising from whatever cause. Price, $2 a package.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box.

Sold by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Western Agents.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Asthma Cured.

Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a PERMANENT CURE effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price, $2. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also, for sale by all Druggists.

For One Dollar

I will send a celebrated French receipt for restoring grey hair to its original color, with full directions for using. Warranted as represented or money refunded. One dollar will procure enough for a year's use. Enclose $1 to PROF. O. W. ALLEN, Box 1186, Chicago, Illinois.

P.—This is a RESTORATIVE, not a dye.

Dr. James.

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 85 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER, cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodide, Potassa, arsenic or any poison, but with a NEUTRALIZER, a POSITIVE CURE for all humors and blood poisons.

[illegible] ... Remember, Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 85 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultations confidential.

DR. BIGELOW.

Confidential Physician,

can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago.

Half a block from the Postoffice, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature to both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, which Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. Communications confidential. Consultation free. Address Postoffice Box 154. Inclose two stamps and get his Guide to Health.

Copartnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Messrs. Max Kramer and Adolph Kramer are this day admitted partners in my business, which will be continued under the firm of J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO. As heretofore at 33 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue. J. M. STINE. Chicago, January 2d, 1865.

Commission Merchants.

FARWELL, HILL & KNOX,

(Successors to Farwell & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase and sale of

Provisions, Highwines and Grain.

154 South Water Street, Chicago.

SIMEON FARWELL, Chicago. HILL KNOX & CO., Warsaw, Ill. HENRY C. KNOX, Chicago.

GREGG & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,

No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

Banking and Exchange.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, December [illegible], 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Merchants' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Merchants' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-fourth day of [illegible]. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

[illegible] AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

[illegible] St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

[illegible]

A 1 SCHOONER.

For sale, the schooner Wm. Towne (canal vessel) carries 21,000 bushels of wheat. For full particulars apply to JAMES L. SPIES, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

CHARLES HUNE

Will attend to the CLEANING OF PRIVIES, and removing of offensive matter of all descriptions. Orders left in Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C. Supreme Court. [illegible] Term, A. D. 1864.

[illegible] ... by order. JOHN A. GARDINER, Clerk.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Chicago, Ill., January [illegible], 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 21st January, 1865, for furnishing FRESH BEEF to the troops at or for stations in Chicago, commencing on 1st day of February, 1865, for One year, or such shorter period as the Commissary General may direct, viz.: Chicago, Rock Island, Quincy and Springfield, Illinois, and at all camps, posts, depots and hospitals in the vicinity of the above named posts.

The Beef to be of good, wholesome quality, with equal proportions of hind and fore quarters (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded), to be delivered in such quantities, and at such times and places as the Post Commissaries may direct.

Beef to be of Steers or fat Cows, (Bulls, Stags and thin Cows excluded.)

All bids must be in duplicate, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement and guarantee of two responsible persons, in the following form:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of $20,000.

(Names of guarantors.)

All bidders must give their names and place of business.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until January 25, 1865, for furnishing ICE to the Medical Department of the Army during the ensuing year at the points hereafter designated. The Ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th of April next. The Ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the size and ice-houses, and the manner in which it is packed, shall have been approved by a medical officer, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be made for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the privilege that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions:

Quantity to be delivered at

Natchez, Miss.	100 tons.
Vicksburg, Miss.	600 "
Columbus, Ky.	10 "
Paducah, Ky.	10 "
Louisville, Ky.	800 "
Memphis, Tenn.	300 "
Nashville, Tenn.	800 "
Helena, Ark.	30 "
Little Rock, Ark.	300 "
Fort Smith, Ark.	60 "
Cincinnati, Ohio	300 "
Columbus, Ohio	80 "
Cleveland, Ohio	25 "
Evansville, Ind.	100 "
Madison, Ind.	100 "
Cairo, Ill.	25 "
Quincy, Ill.	25 "
Chicago, Ill.	10 "
Madison, Wis.	10 "
Keokuk, Iowa	30 "
St. Louis, Mo.	500 "
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	300 "

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice at all the above points daily, by weight, for the year 1865, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the preceding annual estimate and with the same proviso.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish —— tons of first quality ice, carefully packed in substantial ice-houses, at the within named points, namely: —— at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely, at —— tons at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a Medical Officer, or other property appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed.)

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of Surgeons in charge, at or near the within named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely: —— at $—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed.)

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the Department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or a United States District Attorney, must accompany the proposal, or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The Post Office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Louisville, Kentucky.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

D. L. MAGRUDER, Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor, Louisville, Ky.

Printed forms of proposals may be had at this office.

Miscellaneous.

Michigan Southern R. R

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public is respectfully informed that on and after this day a

SECOND SUNDAY EVENING TRAIN

Will be run over the above road for Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and all points East, leaving VAN BUREN STREET Depot at 10 o'clock P. M.

SAM'L C. HOUGH, Gen Western Passenger Agent.

RICHARD MASON & SON

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Lath, Shingles, Posts,

AND ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER.

City orders delivered promptly.

CARS LOADED WITHOUT CHARGE.

RICHARD MASON, 146 Market-st., corner Monroe, R. MASON, Jr., P. O. Box 6045, Chicago.

We have on hand a good assortment of Lumber for building and fencing, a lot of 1¼ and 1½ inch Flooring, some good Box Boards. Also Siding &c. Lath and Posts, and sixty cords of slabs for kindling wood. R. MASON & SON.

THE LAFLIN POWDER COMPANY,

SOL. A. SMITH, Jr., Agent.

GUN POWDER MANUFACTURERS,

Office—28 South Water street, cor. State, Chicago, Ill.

DEALERS IN

Safty Fuse for Blasting.

AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS SHOT TOWER COMPANY

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, for

Oak and Pine Lumber

For (400) four hundred Freight Cars and (10) ten Passenger Coaches.

All information in regard to quality and quantity can be had of G. D. WHITMAN, Purchasing Agent, 57 and 59 Dearborn street, Room No. 3.

ROB'T HALE, General Superintendent.

J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

Fancy Dry Goods, Men's Furnishing Goods, &c.,

33 Lake Street, corner of Wabash avenue.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 BRIDGE STREET, Corner Whitehall street, NEW YORK.

H. D. WALBRIDGE, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

[illegible] L. A. OSTROM, No. 3 Loomis Building, southeast corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Foundry Pig Iron, Bar [illegible] Horse Shoe Iron, Norway Rods, Cut Nails and Railroad Spikes.

GEORGE W. HILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and REAL ESTATE AGENT, attends to collections, negotiates Loans, buys and sells real estate in the city. Office, 72 Dearborn street, northwest corner of Washington, P. O. Box 1867, Chicago, Ill. Best of references given.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE

IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN,

Payable February 15th, 1865, to shareholders of record January 31st, 1865. Transfer books will be closed from February 1st to 15th inclusive.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer. New York, January 4th, 1865.

CUSHMAN, HARDIN & BRO.,

BANKERS,

37 South Clark St.

Deposits received and collections made on all points in the Northwest. Government securities bought and sold. W. W. CUSHMAN, Ottawa, Ill.; S. W. HARDIN, Jr., Chicago; J. F. HARDIN, Chicago.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

A Firm, having facilities to manufacture Thirty Tons per day of

Bar, Rod, Band and Hoop Iron,

Is desirous of an interview or correspondence, with a view to copartnership or consignments on commission. Established, responsible Houses only need apply. Address "J W," Tremont House, Chicago, Ill., or call between hours of 5 to 7 P. M.

STOCKS, BONDS AND COIN

Bought and Sold here and in New York on commission ... JOHN Y. FATRICK ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1865.

OUR CINCINNATI LETTER.

The Chicago Conspirators—They Plead Not Guilty—Motion for Separate Trials—Remarks of Counsel—Answer for the Government—Plain Talk of the Judge Advocate—Cantrell Allowed a Separate Trial.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.

The Court Martial engaged in the trial of the Chicago Conspirators, assembled this morning at 11 o'clock in the rotunda of the Court House. Col. Murray presiding.

The record of the previous day's proceedings was read, and, on motion, approved.

The Judge Advocate then addressing the accused, said that as the jurisdiction of the Court in their case had been affirmed, they would now be required to plead directly to the charges against them. He would read the charges and specifications which had been entered against the accused, when each prisoner would be allowed to plead separately to each distinct charge and each specification. The prisoners were accordingly called one by one, before the Court. With the exception of Cantrell, all in a clear distinct voice answered "Not guilty." The prisoner Cantrell did not answer personally, being apparently too week to comprehend very clearly what was going on. On his behalf, however, his counsel, Mr. T. Logan, entered the plea of Not Guilty, similar to that of the co-defendants, Mr. Hervey, of Chicago, on behalf of the accused. Judge Morris, of your city, presented the following motion with affidavit, asking for a separate trial. The counsel in a few words briefly supported the plea of his client, and urged its importance to the consideration of the Court.

UNITED STATES MILITARY COMMISSION, AT CINCINNATI, OHIO, January 18, 1865.

United States vs. Buckner S. Morris—Buckner S. Morris, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, now a prisoner at McLean Barracks, in the city of Cincinnati, in the Department of the Ohio, being first duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he is one of the above named defendants against whom certain charges and specifications have been exhibited, and are now in course of prosecution before this Court, against this deponent and his co-defendants, charging them with a conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners of war confined at Camp Douglas, near Chicago by the authority of the United States, and with a conspiracy to sack and burn said city of Chicago.

This deponent on his oath says that he is entirely innocent of each and all of the matters alleged against him in the said charges and specifications, and never heard of any such conspiracy or project as set forth therein, or of any such unlawful combination or confederacy, of a kindred character, until the defendant was arrested by the military authorities of the United States, and charged with being a party to some such enterprise, on the night of the seventh day of November last.

This deponent further saith that the great majority of his co-defendants were entire strangers to him, at the time of his arrest, and that he has never had any intercourse with them on any subject whatever, previous to that time.

That those of the said defendants with whom this defendant then had some slight personal acquaintance, were only known to him as fellow-citizens of Chicago, but that he never, at any time, had any intercourse with them on the subject of the alleged offense, nor with any of them, nor with any other person on their behalf, nor in any other way or manner whatsoever with any human being on earth.

And this deponent further saith that he has been a resident of Chicago for nearly thirty years, and is now nearly sixty-four years of age; that he has held various offices of trust, honor and emolument in the gift of the citizens of Chicago and Cook county, having been Mayor of said city and Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook county.

That nearly all the property which this deponent owns is situated in Chicago, and the value thereof is quite considerable, and which this deponent submits to this honorable commission it is in the highest degree improbable that this deponent would conspire to subject to the torch of the incendiary or the incursions of the robber and the burglar.

That this deponent never thought of such an act, never entertained such an idea, nor was any proposition or hint of such projects ever directly or indirectly communicated to this deponent by mortal man. And had there been, this deponent, as his oath says, that he would have been the first person to convey information thereof to the proper authorities.

And this deponent further saith that this honorable Court having decided that it has jurisdiction to try the offence charged, this deponent is ready to be tried separately on said charges and specifications, on which separate trial (if allowed) evidence of anything said or done by this deponent having pertinacity to the alleged charges, can be given against him—but this deponent respectfully but firmly objects to being tried jointly with the other defendants, as he seriously apprehends that he will be greatly embarrassed and prejudiced in his defense by the admission in evidence against him of the acts and declarations of other parties, with regard to whose proceedings (if any such there were) this deponent was entirely and totally ignorant. (Signed.) B. S. MORRIS.

Signed and sworn to before me, at Cincinnati, this 18th day of January, 1865. (Signed.) H. L. BURNETT, Judge Advocate.

Similar pleas, differing only in personal matters, were presented by the counsel of the remaining prisoners, excepting Cantrell, whose attorney pleaded the physical disability of his client as a just cause for severance. But in each case the principal reason was, that each of the accused, being unknown to the others, would be prejudiced by a united trial. Among other pleas, Anderson, in his request, asserted that from as early period in September to a few days previous to his arrest, he was in the State of Kentucky, engaged in a "private and honorable" capacity with Gen. Boyle.

Mr. Hervey thought it was hardly necessary to elaborate at all upon the claims of the respective pleas, for all members of the Court who were associated with the legal profession would recognize the embarrassment which would attend a man tried for a common crime in common with men whom he knew nothing of. In the present case especially, the defense required to exercise great care. The Government refused to supply them with the names of the witnesses they intended to produce, asserting that such a revelation would seriously jeopardize the lives and property of such men. If, however, they had been accurately informed, the character of many of the witnesses is such, that it will be only necessary to inform them what evidence is required when the desired testimony will be evolved. He did not wish it to be considered that he imputed any dishonorable motives to the Judge Advocate, but simply that the witnesses were such, that a very knowledge of the aims of the prosecution would be sufficient for them to swear to the facts asserted. Regarding his client, Mr. Morris, he was a man verging on the limits of life, having nearly passed the three score years and ten allotted to our race. For thirty years he had been a respected citizen of Chicago, having held positions of trust of honor and emolument. For thirty long years he had possessed an unstained name—a name which had become the synonym of honor and integrity. Never till now had a breath of suspicion arisen against his fair reputation. Was it then unreasonable that he should object to be tried with men whom he never knew. Alone individually he was prepared not only to be arraigned for the offense with which he was now arraigned, but to answer for any act of his whole life. Judge Wilson thought the pleas or motion of the defense should be granted, especially as they were almost in the dark as regards the evidence to be used by the prosecution. One thing which greatly increased the difficulty of their position was the fact that they were charged with having committed no deed, but simply of harboring an illegal intention. When an act had been committed, no false swearing on the part of witnesses could do away with the bare fact of its commission, as obvious to all; but in cases where only the intent was charged to be evil, he held that it would be very easy for the accusing witnesses to affirm any condition of affairs, without fear of the broad contradiction which must await the false swearer in the other case. This was a reason, he urged, why a severance should be granted, so that each prisoner could give his every power of attention to his own case, without being harassed to watch points in the action of co-defendants.

Mr. T. Logan, on behalf of Cantrell, simply urged the fact of the prisoner's physical disability as a cause why his trial should be separate and deferred for some little time. His client was too sick to move without assistance, then how could it be expected that he could watch with necessary ease all and every particle of evidence as it was adduced, and gather from it contradictory assertions, or points to which by reference to counsel might tend to his advantage. He, (Mr Logan) had been unable to consult with the prisoner, nor could he see the possibility of doing so until he was stronger in mind and body.

A member of the Court suggested that the counsel procure a certificate of his clients condition from the surgeon at the barracks. Mr. Logan replied that if necessary he would do so. Col. Jackson, Associate Judge Advocate, addressed the Court at some length on the part of the Government: He held that the subject as presented by the counsel for the defense was addressed rather to the sound discretion of the Court than as a point which the prisoners could legally claim. He quoted several applicable extracts from the American law code showing that while it lay in the power of the court to grant a plea of severance to a prisoner jointly charged with others in a conspiracy, still the law asserted that such offenders were liable to be tried together. Indeed, Benet—a celebrated commentator on military jurisprudence asserts that in a conspiracy where combination of purpose is charged, the act of one is the act of each and all, consequently for the court to grant the plea, good and sufficient reasons must be given by the accused. These the government held were not apparent in the present instance. The prisoners unitedly affirm that a united trial will embarrass them, if the evidence they expect to be adduced appears. He had no doubt of the perfect accuracy of this statement and thought the evidence would certainly be decidedly embarrassing to the prisoners, but that was not a cause for a separate trial, for he held that the embarrassment would not be only individual but collective. From the affidavits of the accused individually and the fear all entertain to be associated with the others, the inference is decidedly admissible that all the accused consider that each but himself is guilty of great criminality if not absolute rascality. That may be perfectly correct, all. He would not attempt to contradict it, but still was that a reason for a severance? The Government considered not. There was one exception, however, which might be made and that was in the case of the prisoner Cantrell, whose plea of personal illness and disability was more admissible. Wishing to avoid charges of inhumanity, the prosecution had obtained the opinion of a Government surgeon regarding this prisoner, and he reported that though the patient was in a weak physical condition, there was no organic disease in his system which would be increased by removal from his room if he was furnished with a suitable ambulance. This the Government had done, though for the sake of allowing no one to complain of their want of humanity, and wishing to give every man a fair trial, the prosecution would consent that the motion of his Attorney be allowed if the Court so willed it. As for the others, he considered it would be a waste of time and money without benefiting the accused a particle. He could not see that the advanced age or respectability of the prisoner Morris should allow him any privileges, both should have taught him more wisdom. If anything his age should be a justification for crime, what excuse may not inexperienced youth advance.

Judge Bartley objected to the argument of the Advocate. It was based on an unjust supposition that the prisoners were guilty while the universal code of every civilized nation is that every man is to be considered innocent until his guilt is fully established in a court of law. The counsel insisted that by the State laws of Ohio every man charged with commission of a capital crime shall be allowed a separate trial.

Colonel Jackson fully justified himself from the imputation of the counsel that he had argued upon the basis of the prisoner's guilt before the reception of the evidence. He thought that after the uncalled for aspersions from the other side as to the character of the witnesses for the prosecution, a complaint as to unfairness was decidedly out of place.

Other counsel attempted to argue the justice of their claims and the inaccuracy of the argument of the Government, with more or less vehemence, whereupon

Major Burnett, the Judge Advocate, interposed, assuring the counsel that all discussion was out of place. They were departing entirely from the usages and landmarks of a military tribunal, and if they continued so to act, and to convert the tribunal into a justice of the peace court, he should decidedly enter his protest against it. He was willing that each attorney should state his views, but when all wanted to address the Court three or four times on the same question, they were wasting valuable time. The Government only occupied the attention of the Commission once, and consequently unlimited time could not be given to the defense.

Judge Wilson and others protested against any infringement of the "rights" they possessed in a civil court. I understand, however, that at length they decided, that on every question one of their number shall be selected to speak for the whole, except separate minor points arise.

The Court then retired for deliberation as to the propriety of allowing the pleas for a separate trial. After a short absence they returned, when the Judge Advocate announced that the decision of the Court was, that the plea of Cantrell should be allowed on account of his physical disability, but that the others were all overruled.

Judge Brodhead, of St. Louis, on behalf of the prisoner Marmaduke, requested from the Judge Advocate the names of the witnesses for the prosecution, in accordance with the usages of military tribunal.

Major Burnett replied that the request was certainly usually allowed, but it was a question of privilege, and not of right. In the present case he declined to give more than a partial list, inasmuch as many of the witnesses had assured him, in a manner which caused him to believe their assertions, that were their names known, their lives and property would certainly be endangered.

Judge Bartley did not know who would injure the witnesses. The accused certainly would not, and, with the exception of their counsel, they had no communication with other persons. Did they expect the counsel for the defense would turn murderers?

Col. Murray said one thing was certain. It is a matter of fact that at the recent trials in Indiana, many witnesses after appearing for one day upon the stand, were forcibly spirited away beyond the reach of the Government. Judge Bartley still protested against the withholding of the names. It is a notorious fact that two of the witnesses for the Government had been in the rebel army, but since their capture and imprisonment by the Federals, had been persuaded to play between the two parties.

Col. Murray, President of the Commission, peremptorily called the counsel to order; such language would not be tolerated by the Court.

Judge Wilson simply wished it to be recorded that on behalf of the prisoners, Walsh and Grenfell, he had asked for the required names.

The Court retired for consideration, and after a moment's consultation decided that the Judge Advocate be requested to furnish the counsel of the accused with the names of as many of the witnesses as his discretion ruled would be beneficial to the interests of the Government. This Major Burnett promised to do by to-morrow morning. The Court then adjourned. HARRIE O. G.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Annual Report of the Trustees to the Bond Holders.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, held on the 8th ult., the President was directed to prepare a report of the operations of the canal during the financial year ending Nov. 30, 1864.

By a resolution of the Board of Trustees, a dividend of five per cent on account of principal of registered canal bonds, was authorized to be paid on the 1st of July, 1864. This dividend was the sixth which has been paid by the trustees on account of principal of registered canal bonds and canal indebtedness since July 1, 1857. At that period and subsequently thereto the State assumed to pay the entire interest on all the canal bonds. The six dividends which have been paid by the trustees on account of principal amount to forty per cent of the entire amount of registered bonds.

The entire amount paid by the trustees on account of arrears of interest and principal of registered bonds, between July 1, 1854, and Nov. 30, 1864, is as follows: Arrears of interest dividends 1 to 6, $3,155,622.38; account of principal, dividends 7 to 12, $156,564.34; premium on gold, London bonds, 1863, $37,245.24; ditto 1864, $113,657.80; total paid to Nov. 30, 1864, $3,463,089.76. The amount of unclaimed dividends on the 30th of November, 1864, was $5,650.

The whole number of registered canal bonds outstanding is 2,948; of which 1,475 are payable in London, and the residue, 1,473, are payable in the United States. Reckoning a bond of £225, equivalent in value to a bond of $1,000, as assumed by the Commissioners of the State of Illinois at the time the original bonds payable in each country, would be thus represented in dollars: 1,473 bonds payable in United States, $1,473,000; 1,475 bonds payable in London, $1,431,383; total bonded debt, $2,904,383.

In regard to future dividends on account of principal of registered canal bonds, the trustees say that "their ability to pay the same must depend entirely upon the amount of funds in their hands at the period at which the dividends have latterly been declared, say about July 1; but it may be not amiss on the part of the trustees to state at this time that several circumstances combine to render it improbable that there will be sufficient funds on hand July 1, 1865, to authorize a dividend for that year to be declared. Without entering into further details upon this question at this time, the probable condition of the finances, July 1, 1865, may be inferred from the statement of two or three facts:

"1. That the amount of premiums paid in 1864, for sufficient gold to pay that portion of the dividend on bonds payable in London, amounted to the large sum of $113,000.

"2. The very low stage of water in the Illinois River, from June to November, 1864, so reduced the transportation business of the canal, that the tolls thereon were reduced more than $53,000, as compared with the preceding year.

"3. Although the receipts from the sale of canal lands and lots in 1864 are in excess about $63,000 beyond those of 1863, it is to be remembered that the remaining unsold lands and lots are, comparatively, of small value, and not capable hereafter of contributing largely to the revenues of the trust.

"4. Some important and expensive repairs and renewals at the pumping engines, which have been in use sixteen years, must be provided and paid for within the first half of the year 1865."

The following summary exhibits a statement of receipts and expenditures during the year:

RECEIPTS.

Sales of lands and lots		$64,961.81
Notes paid for previous sales		22,964.98
Canal tolls, Dec. 1, 1863, to Nov. 30, 1864		156,609.09
Rents of water power, lands, lots and sale of stone		3,535.85
Sales of old material, etc		3,470.19
Interest on deposits		7,086.43
Total receipts, 1864		$264,6[illegible].35
Balance Nov. 30, 1863	$373,508.18	
Less losses on money, 1848 to 1863 inclusive, and heretofore reported	14,563.52	358,944.66
Total to be accounted for Nov. 30, 1864		$623,571.01

EXPENDITURES.

Principal of registered bonds	$156,564.34
Premium paid on gold for dividends on bonds, payable in London	113,657.80
Maintenance and repair of canal, feeders, etc	66,106.73
Tolls, expenses of collection, salaries, etc	8,848.97
Canal property, sales of lands and expenses	1,864.09
Contingent and general expenses	13,068.[illegible]
Total expenditures, 1864	$359,5[illegible]
Balance	$[illegible]3,974.78

Appended to the above financial statement is a schedule embracing the entire amount received and expended for the organization of the canal trust in 1845, to November 30, 1864. During this period, $2,925,560.34 were received for tolls; the total receipts were $8,998,683.71; and the total expenditures, $8,834,658.98.

The total amount of notes now held for lands and lots, not forfeited, and remaining unpaid November 30, 1864, is as follows: Notes for sales in 1862, $2,479.05; in 1863, $12,966.82; in 1864, $51,080.89; total, $67,527.66.

CANAL LANDS.

The whole number of acres of land sold during the year 1864 was 21,120, and the amount produced thereby was $167,686.65; the number of town lots sold during the same period was 48 and the amount of sales was $35,625; total sales of lands and lots in 1864, $203,311.65, the valuation of which was $97,217.86. There remained unsold Nov. 30, 1864, 16,662 acres of land, valued in 1860 at $118,176. Of town lots there remained unsold 394. The principal part of the unsold lands lie in the grant of 1854, counties of Livingston, Ford and Kankakee.

OPERATIONS OF THE CANAL.

Last year the canal was opened for navigation on the 10th of March and closed for the season on Nov. 30th—a period of 263 days. During this period there were three interruptions to the navigation, causing an aggregate delay of nine days.

COST OF REPAIRS.

The entire cost of repairs, maintenance and renewals upon the main line of canal, the feeders, and the hydraulic works, or pumping engines, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1864, was as follows:

Whole amount expended		$69,193.23
Less this amount repaid by the city of Chicago for expenses incurred in pumping water from Canal to Chicago river	[illegible]	
Less this amount repaid by mill-owners [illegible]	[illegible]	
Labor and sales of old material	[illegible]	3,470.19
Expenditures at hydraulic works		[illegible]

[illegible]

TOLLS.

The amount received for tolls at each of the Collector's offices in 1864 was as follows: Chicago, $66,495.38; Lockport, $31,871.38; Ottawa, $23,344.32; LaSalle, $45,067.81; total tolls received, 1864, $156,609.09. The receipts from tolls the present year are nearly $54,000 less than the receipts for 1863; less by $408,000 than those of 1862; and the least in amount received since the year 1860.

OFFICERS.

The Board of Trustees of the Canal is composed of the following named gentlemen:

President—William H. Swift, New York.
Treasurer—Henry Grinnell, New York.
State Trustee—Martin H. Cassell, Jacksonville, Illinois.
Secretary—William Gooding.

The following is a list of the principal officers and agents of the Board of Trustees:

General Superintendent—Wm. A. Gooding.
Assistant Superintendents—James M. Leighton, Inspector 1st division; Wm. Thomas, Inspector 2d division.
Auditor of Accounts—Joel Manning.
Engineer Hydraulic Works—Ossian Guthrie.
Collectors of Tolls—Stephen C. Mason, Chicago; David L. Hough, LaSalle; Albert F. Dow, Ottawa; Hale S. Mason, Lockport.
Inspectors—W. W. Sixes, Chicago; G. A. Cooley, Chicago; Wm. E. Couding, LaSalle.

The Colleges of New York.

[From the Syracuse Journal.]

By the action of Congress large grants of land have been recently placed at the disposal of the separate States to be used for educational purposes. The sum which, by judicious management, may be realized by any single State from these grants, is sufficient to liberally endow one university, but will utterly fail of securing its object if parcelled out among a dozen petty institutions of learning. It behooves those, therefore, who have the interests of learning at heart to see that this munificent gift of the national government is not wasted by division, but that the entire sum is expended in building up a great school worthy of the State and the age.

We took occasion, in an article published some months ago, to call attention to the wretched state of our chartered collegiate institutions. We endeavored to show how, by the application of sectarian ideas to the system of education, a number of schools, disgracing the honored title of university, had grown up in various parts of the State. We asserted, and no man will venture to contradict us, that each of these pseudo-colleges had a small library, a small observatory, a small cabinet of natural history, a small collection of illustrative apparatus, and a few feebly endowed professorships, when, if their means had been united, all these various departments of a university might have been amply furnished and fully developed. We attempted to explain why and how it was that the great State of New York, in its facilities for higher instruction, was not only far behind the countries of the old world, but greatly excelled by such inferior States as Massachusetts, Connecticut and Michigan. An opportunity, and probably the last one for some generations, is now afforded to remedy this end. The method is simple. The various colleges outside of New York city should agree to unite, and form one grand institution. The theological faculties, wherever there may be such, might be kept separate, and might be endowed as heavily as the different sects choose. The other faculties, in their united capacity, should receive the land grant. The professorships ought to be so divided that all the present incumbents might retain their chairs. Thus the professorship of mathematics might be divided into pure and applied mathematics, mechanics, engineering, astronomy, dynamics, mathematical history, and so on; the professorship of belles-lettres would naturally give place to a group of professorships embracing old English literature, modern English literature, French literature, German literature and the literature of divers countries and periods; the classical professorships might be separated into Latin and Greek, into Latin literature and Greek literature, into Latin history and Greek history; and the same manner of subdivision would be carried out through all the faculties. In this way the *personnel* of the colleges would be retained, and the present professors would become members of the new institution. An ample number of scholarships, resident and traveling fellowships, and other *stipendia*, should be established. The combined funds of the colleges, together with the land grant, would suffice to erect a laboratory, and an observatory, to purchase a library, a gallery of art, and collections of natural history, and to lay out a botanical garden—all upon a scale hitherto unknown in the United States. After the arrangement has been fully matured, let the directors of the institution say to our central cities—Rochester, Elmira, Auburn, Syracuse, Utica and Schenectady—that the great University of the State of New York should be located in the vicinity of that town which should most liberally contribute to its funds.

Such a course as that which we have hastily sketched would give us a school which would be a true *Universitas* in the broadest meaning of the term, and which would wield a healthy and powerful influence similar to that exercised in Old England by Oxford and Cambridge, or in New England by Harvard and Yale. It would become a center of unfading light and learning. It could afford to place the means of the highest instruction within the reach of the poorest youth. It would enable the student to pursue branches—such, for instance, as the living oriental languages—which are now taught nowhere in the land. It would be a proper complement to our wise and liberal system of common schools.

We appeal, therefore, to those interested, and especially to Union College, Hamilton College, Madison University, Hobart College, Rochester University, and the People's College, to take the proper action in the premises. We appeal to them in the name of the Commonwealth of New York, which ought to possess a University unexcelled by any school in the world. We appeal to them in the name of that maxim of common sense, which teaches that in union there is strength. We appeal to them in the name of future generations of youth, who will else be compelled to seek a proper education beyond the limits of the State. We appeal to them in the name of their own interests, which will thereby be advanced, and in the name of their own reputations, which will thereby be enhanced. We appeal to them, finally, in the name of learning itself, which deserves a home worthy of its sacred and universal character, and demands a nurture and a cultivation as wide, as liberal and as lasting as its all-embracing and all-evolving nature.

Crime in England.

A Liverpool paper furnishes the following specimens of England in the year of our Lord 1864:

The season of Christmas seems to be remarkable for crime and riotous inebriety. At the Bow street police office, London, there were more persons arrested on the 26th than the cells could accommodate, and the extent of dissipation is declared to be unprecedentedly great. At Stafford, two men were executed on the 27th, for murder. Three men, for the same offense, were under sentence of death at Liverpool, one of whom has been respited. In London, an Italian, named Polloni, in a public-house brawl, killed one man by stabbing him in the abdomen, and dangerously wounded two others. At Brighton, a wretched cripple, without either of his legs, deliberately blew out the brains of a man with whom he had some trumpery quarrel. At Anderson the body of a man has been found, and it is believed that a murder has been committed. At Chelmsford, Wane, the man who murdered Amelia Blunt, was hanged. At Liverpool thirty cases occupied the coroner's attention in a single day, and in fifteen of these cases the persons were found dead.

Although in the midst of war where men's passions are fiercely aroused, there is no locality in our country that can match the above.

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive Organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

A wine glass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity.

56, 58, 60, and 62 East Third Street,

CINCINNATI, - - - - - OHIO

For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the county.

DR. LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC

Cures all diseases of the

ORGANS OF GENERATION, &c.,

In a shorter time than any other medicine discovered.

The cure is permanent and strengthens the diseased parts.

Price $1 per box, sent free by mail on receipt of the money. For sale at wholesale by

LORD & SMITH.

Wholesale Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

ANWEN & ROBINSON, Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. [illegible], 1865.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the City National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, [illegible] ... and has complied with all the provisions ... Now, therefore, ... [illegible]

Medicinal.

DR SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Will cure Catarrh,
Will cure cold in the head.
Will cure an offensive breath.
Will cure pain in the head.
Will cure ulceration of the nose.
Will restore the sense of hearing.
Will restore the sense of smell.
Will restore the sense of sight.
Will restore the sense of taste.
Will restore the voice

WHEN CAUSED BY

CATARRH.

Catarrh Snuff an Injury,

As is now admitted by all informed, causing irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane, while the

LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY

Gently and gradually removes all unnatural incrustations and deposits, restoring the diseased membrane to its normal condition.

A Single Bottle will last a Month.

TO BE USED THREE TIMES A DAY.

CURE WARRANTED

If directions are followed.

Call for a circular describing all symptoms.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Illinois.

Laboratory at Freeport, Illinois.

GENERAL AGENTS:

JOHN D. PARK ... Cincinnati, Ohio
WM. JOHNSON ... Detroit, Mich

And for sale in Chicago at wholesale by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SHAACK, FULLER FINCH & FULLER, H. SCOVIL, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., C. G. SMITH, GALE BROS., and at retail by Druggists everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S

FEMALE PILLS.

Woman alone knows, and thoroughly appreciates, the perils, the pangs, the physical disabilities and mental suffering which her peculiar organization and the delicate sensitiveness of her nervous system entail upon her. The agonies of childbirth, and the tortures, anxiety, and nameless suffering resulting from derangements of the functions upon which SEXUAL HEALTH and VIGOR depend, are penalties which she bears with a sublime fortitude that entitles her to the earnest sympathy of the philanthropic physician. It was under a full sense of this truth, and with the feeling that science could have no nobler aim or object than the prevention and amelioration of female suffering, that Dr. Cheeseman, many years ago, applied himself diligently to the studies of disorders peculiar to the sex, with a view to the production of a remedy which should be an absolute specific for each and all of them. He was eminently and entirely successful. The introduction of

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS

Was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No matter in what symptomatic form the functional derangement is manifested, [illegible] ... and uniformly and invariably remove it.

MAID, WIFE OR WIDOW

May use them with equal safety, and with entire confidence in their curative effect. [illegible]

SURE, UNFAILING RESOURCE—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

This assertion, bold and broad as it may seem, is founded on a series of cures—WITHOUT ONE FAILURE—extending through a period of nearly twenty years.

MARRIED LADIES.

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

Have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box—the price one dollar per box, or 6 boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the proprietors. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, - - - Proprietors,

81 Cedar Street, New York.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists,

23 Lake Street, - - - - - Chicago.

ATTRACTIVE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, the following Real Estate, situated in and near the city of Lacon, Marshall County, Ill., viz: Seven improved Farms, say four of 320 acres each, one of 160 acres, one of 200 acres within half a mile of town, and one of 440 acres of bottom and timber land. Also, timber and coal lands, in lots to suit.

Also, in the city of Lacon, the very popular Hotel, known as the "Marshall House," with the furniture, and a large Stable attached.

This House is well known to the traveling public, and is one of the most popular Hotels in the State; is doing a flourishing business, and will be sold low.

Address FISHER & SONS.

Lacon, Dec. 1st, 1864.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES

All of our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these Medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32 page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female.

It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage.

Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., 63 Liberty street, New York.

STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY—The well-known favorite Clyde-built Iron Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE of Steamships,

"HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA" and "UNITED KINGDOM,"

Are intended to sail fortnightly to and from New York, carrying passengers to and from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, [illegible] Galway or Londonderry. These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, are divided into water and air-tight compartments [illegible].

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From New York to any of the above places: Cabins, $[illegible]; steerage, $[illegible], payable in American currency. [illegible]

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., 6 Bowling Green, New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Citizens of Chicago, call on your grocer for A. FOLLANSBEE & CO.'S celebrated

AERATED CRACKERS.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century.

[illegible]

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be returned to the purchaser if used as directed.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 96 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

DIARRHEA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS that might be saved by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHEA SYRUP. MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES when checked by COLDS, or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. COOK'S

MAGIC HAIR OIL.

For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

This Hair Oil penetrates the minutest pores of the scalp, giving the dry withering bulbs new life and vigor. It softens, preserves, beautifies and strengthens the hair, prevents it from falling off, removes the dandruff, prevents it from becoming prematurely grey and at once renders the hair soft, glossy, lively, and beautiful. It should be on the toilet of every lady and gentleman.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. SANDERS'

Three Minute Salve.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE, when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 50 cts. per box?

For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison-st., near the Post Office, Chicago.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S

GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS,

FOR FEMALES.

INFALLIBLE

In correcting Irregularities, removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

And the "only sure" and CERTAIN REMEDY for all those afflicting complaints so peculiar to the sex, whether "married or single."

These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the Doctors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box.

50,000 BOXES HAVE BEEN SOLD IN TWO YEARS. Ten thousand boxes sent by letter, both by myself and agents, to all parts of the world, to which answers have been returned, in which ladies say nothing like the above Pills have been known since the science of MEDICINE DAWNED UPON THE WORLD IN REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS AND RESTORING NATURE TO ITS PROPER CHANNEL, quieting the nerves and bringing back the "rosy color of health" to the cheek of the most delicate.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOX. SIX BOXES for $5.00. Sold by all Druggists, and by S. LACEY, General Traveling Agent, at his "NEW PATENT MEDICINE STORE," [illegible] Dearborn street, Chicago. Ladies, by sending him $1.00 can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, free of postage, to any part of the city or country.

Sold by my General Wholesale Agents for Chicago,

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,

Wholesale Druggists, 24 and 26 Market st.,

BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 21 Lake st.; LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st.; WM. D. HARRIS & CO., 87 South Water st.; GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph-st.; [illegible] corner North Clark and Kinzie-st.; E. & H. H. HOOKER, [illegible] Randolph-st.; and by "our Druggists" in every city and town in the United States.

N.B.—None genuine unless the box is signed "S. D. HOWE."

S. D. HOWE, Proprietor, NEW YORK.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Netting, Paints, Oils, &c.

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chicago, January 14th, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, [illegible] ... at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors ... [illegible]

By order of Stockholders [illegible], Secretary.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

W. L. PEARCE, Proprietor,

Former Proprietor of Matteson and Adams Houses.

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

Conclusive Proof

OF THE EFFICACY OF

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

PROTECTIVE MEDICATION.

[illegible]

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.

A pure, delightful Vegetable Elixir,
To cheer the spirits and the nerves [illegible],
Protect the system from [illegible],
Rouse torpid Nature, and [illegible] strength.

THEIR INGREDIENTS.

Juices of plants, roots, barks, of virtues rare,
By chemic art expressed with patient care,
And the mild spirit of the sounded rye—
Purest of all diffusive stimuli.

RESULTS OF THEIR USE.

Digestion rallies, appetite revives,
The food assimilates, the patient thrives,
Dyspepsia vanishes with all its throes,
And peaceful sleep succeeds distressed repose.

EFFECTS ON THE LIVER.

The bilious sufferer, languid, listless, pale,
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks or needs,
And lives to smile at doctors and their creeds.

OPERATION ON THE BOWELS.

Relaxed, constricted, or the seat of pain,
These organs should not, for one day, remain,
The cause of each extreme you can expel—
The Bitters tone and regulate as well.

EFFECT on the DEBILITATED.

[illegible]

BROKEN CONSTITUTIONS.

[illegible]

CHILLS AND FEVER.

[illegible]

SICK HEADACHE.

[illegible]

WANT OF APPETITE.

Without due nourishment life's pulses wane,
The blood grows thin and dullness clouds the brain;
But this Elixir sets the system right,
And "Good Digestion waits on Appetite."

THE BITTERS after SICKNESS.

Exhausting fever leaves its victims low,
And, unassisted, Health's return is slow;
Then with the Bitters weakened Nature aid,
For in each drop vitality's conveyed.

AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.

By night and day, on river, sea or land,
In instant peril of disease we stand;
But its dread arrows harmless seem to glide
Past all with this invigorant fortified.

IMPURE WATER, &c.

Roam through the world, through every climate range,
Here is the antidote 'gainst every change;
Water impure it tempers, and insures
Men to all hardships in all temperatures.

SEA SICKNESS.

Who has not felt how feebly words convey
The qualms one feels on shipboard to nausea?
Dread them no more, defy old Neptune's power,
The Bitters cure the nausea in an hour.

AN UNADULTERATED TONIC

Of all the liquors borne across the sea,
Not one—mark that—from acrid poison's free.
These Bitters stand 'mid stimulants [illegible],
Powerless to irritate, though potent to tone.

A MILD APERIENT.

Remember, too, aperient root and herb,
Are blent with those that relaxation curb.
In this rare mixture give this fact due weight,
That while the Bitters tone, they regulate.

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.

If on the stomach food to acid turns,
And pungent gas the inner membrane burns,
This grand corrective soon removes the bane,
And from the Heartburn frees the inner man.

A SAFE and GENTLE ANODYNE

Why not with all the opiates dispense,
That shake the nerves and paralyze the sense,
When these rare BITTERS sooth both mind and frame,
Inviting both to yield to slumber's claim?

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

Touching the BITTERS this grand fact is clear,
Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere,
Known in all lands, washed by its oceans twain,
HEALTH, HOPE and VIGOR, follow in their train!

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

Hostetter's Bitters share the common fate
Of all things good. Impostors imitate.
Of these beware. Discreetly use your eyes,
From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION!

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions the public are requested to take special note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield, thrown by the government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstance by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY

[illegible] Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Cherokee Medicines.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S

COLUMN.

FOR THE

CHEROKEE MEDICINES

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

[illegible]

CHEROKEE INJECTION [illegible]

CHEROKEE CURE [illegible]

CHEROKEE PILLS, Sugar Coated Female Regulator [illegible]

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. [illegible]

[illegible] DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., 63 Liberty street, New York.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, [illegible] General Agent for the States of Illinois, [illegible] Michigan and Indiana [illegible].

Sold by H. SCOVILL, LORD & SMITH, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, [illegible] and all Druggists (Wholesale) [illegible] Illinois.

RATTAN [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

[illegible]

The Blair Mission.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 21.—The Bulletin's [illegible] letter from Washington states that F. P. Blair, Sr., returned to Richmond with authority from President Lincoln to give safe conduct to Washington for peace commissioners of Jeff. Davis.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The gold market is [illegible] and active. The price opened at [illegible].

LATER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Gold to-night was [illegible].